The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 12,260 NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd Mar.
B. M. L. PEKIN	3300	600	P. Harris	30th ,,
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
B. M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	J. S. Murray	13th ,,
** SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B. L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates :—March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below —

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, Rs. 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	29th Mar. 1888.
BISAGNO	21st April 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 14, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	C. Sbutega	3,500	550	1st April.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz			25th March.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Harris	3550	480	4th April
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	19th ,,
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3613	400	15th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	5100	500	27th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. B. McDougall	5100	500	15th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	30th ,,

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The last named steamer has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 6, 1888.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd March, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 26th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd March, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 20th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 21st March, at noon.
S. S. Huzara 2078 ,, ...on or about 11th April.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 ,, ...on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI, VINGORLA, MALWAN.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will SAIL on SATURDAY, the 17th March, at noon, and will LEAVE MORMUGAO for Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, at 5 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

		Rs.	a.
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	15	0
Do.	Second Class ,,	7	8
Do.	Deck without diet ,,	1	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	S. Beer	25th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins, plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S.S. CITY OF CANTERBURY SAILING 3RD APRIL.

THIS favourite passenger steamer of 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail punctually as above. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess, and has two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELS.

IN TINS, READY FOR USE.

FOR Painting New, or Renovating Old Furniture of every description, Wicker Chairs' Tables, Bird Cages, Bedstead, Photo-Frames, &c. Is now being used in England in immense quantities.

The following Colours are in stock :—

Vermillion.
Dark Red.
Straw.
Dark Blue.
White.
Turquoise.
Dark Oak.
Orange.
Terra Cotta.
Canary.
Electric Green.
Old Gold.
Grass Green.
Blue.
Maroon.
Indian Yellow.
Green.
Light Oak.
Hedge Sparrow's Egg.
Pea Green.
Ivory.
Arabian Brown
French Grey.
Olive.
Coral Pink.
Heliotrope.
Chocolate.
Black.
Primrose.
Green.

Per tin, Re. 1-4, each. Brushes, 14 as., each.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour ......each	0	5
Sixpenny ,, ,, ... ,,	0	6
One Shilling ,, ,, ... ,,	0	12
Eighteenpenny ,, ,, ... ,,	1	0
Two Shillings ,, ,, ... ,,	1	12
Four Shillings ,, ,, ... ,,	2	8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c., 9¼ by 4¾ by 1 ...each	7	8
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12 by 6¼ by 1½ ...... ,,	17	0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c., 13 by 9 by 1¼ ,,	23	0
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12¾ by 9 by 4¼ ,,	45	0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12¾ by 10 by 4 ,,	53	0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c., 15 by 11 by 4 ,,	67	0

PREPARED CANVAS FOR OIL PAINTING.

Best British Flax, firm, solid, and strong.

	Rs.	a.
27" wide Rs. 2-4 a yard, per roll of 6 yards	13	8
30" ,, ,, 2-8 ,, ,, ,,	15	0
36" ,, ,, 2-14 ,, ,, ,,	16	8
45" ,, ,, 4-4 ,, ,, ,,	24	0
62" ,, ,, 6-0 ,, ,, ,,	34	0

TABLETS FOR SKETCHING IN OIL.

These are made on the principle of the solid Blocks, and composed of extra thick prepared Oil sketching paper.

	Rs.	a.
Imperial quarto, 14 by 10	6	0
Do. do with cover .... ,,	10	0
Do. 32 mo. 18 by 10 .... ,,	9	0
Do. do. do. cover .... ,,	14	0

ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
MAHLSTICKS.
SLABS & MULLERS. DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STATIONERY ITEMS.

	Rs.	a.
Date Cases, gilt leather, for Drawing-room, Table or Wall ......Each Rs. 2 and	3	0
Nickel Date Case, horse-shoe patterns	1	8
Pen cleaners, a novelty, black stand, Re. 1-4 ; Nickel stand	2	4
Paragon Copying Cases, very portable ...Each	7	8
Patent Copying Book Reservoir Dampers... ,,	2	8
Porcelain Slates from as 12 to	2	8

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHINE & MOSELLE WINES.

LAUBENHEIM.

A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.

Bottles......Rs. 18 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. ,, 10 0 }

GEISENHEIM.

Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.

Bottles......Rs. 21 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half bottles. ,, 11 8 }

STEINWEIN.

Of great fragrance, pure and natural.

Glass Jugs...Rs. 27 per doz. cash.

HOCHHEIM.

A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.

Bottles......Rs. 25 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. ,, 13 8 }

NIERSTEIN.

Very soft and good bouquet.

Bottles......Rs. 28 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. ,, 15 0 }

LIEBFRAUMILCH.

A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.

Bottles......Rs. 31 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. ,, 18 0 }

JOHANNISBERG.

The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.

Bottles......Rs. 44 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. ,, 23 8 }

SPARKLING WINES.

Superior Hock.

Delicate flavour & bouquet.

Bottles......Rs. 27 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. ,, 20 0 }

FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.

The very finest wine of its kind.

Bottles......Rs. 45 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. ,, 24 0 }

FINE MOSELLE.

Fine, full flavour.

Bottles......Rs. 33 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. ,, 18 0 }

SUPERIOR MOSELLE.

Very fragrant.

Bottles......Rs. 37 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. ,, 21 0 }

FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.

Very rich, delicious bouquet.

Bottles......Rs. 45 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. ,, 24 0 }

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA. *"ALL NEW GOODS."*

"HOMEWARD BOUND" PASSENGERS.

12½ per cent. *CASH DISCOUNT.*

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Canvas	27	0	to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40	0	to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin......	45	0	to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45	0	to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing......	55	0	to	125	0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas...	12	0	to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin...	38	0	to	44	0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36	0	to	56	0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12	0	to	29	0
COURIER BAGS......	10	0	to	14	0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather......	20	0	to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65	0	to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100	0	to	175	0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75	0	to	150	0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19	0	to	40	8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5	12	to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6	8	to	20	0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS......	24	0	to	27	0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12	8		...	
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful......	17	0	to	28	0
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, SOLID OXHIDE, very Roomy	32	0	to	36	0

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK & BAG WAREHOUSE. } **BOMBAY.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE can with confidence claim to have the LARGEST and MOST VARIED COLLECTION, in DRESS-MATERIALS and MILLINERY including the new and beautiful SHORT VELVETS and RIBBONS, LACE FLOUNCINGS in the newest shades, LACES, BEADED SETS, &c., and all the Leading Novelties of any other HOUSE in INDIA. Our entire stock having been personally selected by Mrs. SOUTHWELL in PARIS and LONDON, we are selling at Prices far LESS than the RETAIL HOUSES in LONDON. We, therefore, invite an EARLY visit of INSPECTION from our NUMEROUS CLIENTELE.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

BOARD-SHIP CHAIRS!!

OF Best ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, made of BEECHWOOD with cane back and seat, and strong screw bolts throughout,

Without Arms.	With Arms.	With Arms and Leg Rest.
Rs. 9-8.	Rs. 12-8.	Rs. 13-8.

THE SANDRINGHAM CHAIR.

A very superior Folding Chair, made of best stained Beechwood with Brussel's Carpet back and seat; when closed it can be placed under a carriage seat...... Rs. 12-8

THE LAWN-TENNIS CHAIR.

Made of strong Beechwood with carpet seat. These fold into a very small compass and are valuable to travellers ...... Rs. 5

And other kinds which can be seen at our

WELL-KNOWN WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
Established in 1870. BOMBAY. Established in 1870.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

A LARGE SHIPMENT JUST to HAND in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. Bottles.

Comprising the following favourite Sweet Perfumes :—

WHITE ROSE
HELLIOTROPE
JASMIN
WOOD VIOLET
JOCKEY CLUB
FORGET-ME-NOT
FRANGIPANI
OPOPONAX
SWEET BRIAR
MIGNONETTE

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,	POONA,
43, Esplanade Road,	1, East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite the Napier Hotel.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore } Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality	Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 ,, } Express, 5 Do. do.	Rs. 130, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 ,, } ,, Single Shot, Winchesters	Rs. 65

Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
,, ,, 100 ,, 500 ,, ...	,, 13	,, ,, ,, 500 ,,	,, 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Tram spass the door to all parts of the city.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,

AT

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,

BE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.

No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ANDERSON MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 3½; Postage, 4 annas.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownagree Street, Surat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., on account of the JAMSHEDI NAOROZ HOLIDAY.

NOTICE.

THE EXTRA SUBSCRIPTION DANCE at the LADIES' GYMKHANA will take place on FRIDAY next, the 23rd inst., at 9-30 p. m. Members intending to be present are requested to apply early for Tickets for themselves and friends, to the Honorary Secretary.

E. S. LUARD,
Honorary Secretary,
Ladies' Gymkhana.

Bombay, 18th March, 1888.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Custom House, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS consisting of Wearing Apparel, Tobacco, Bars and Bundles Iron, Hardware, Glassware, Casks Cement, Deck Chairs, Bags Rice, Empty Casks, Drums and Kegs, China Tea, Bags Brown Sugar, Kegs Paint, Kegs Nails, Provisions, Spelter, Soap, Zinc Buckets, 36 cases Claret, F. C. & Co., 105 cases ribbed Glass, marked D. or Dosabhoy Merwanjee, Chenie, Private Secretary, Chinaware, 3 cases Printing Paper, marked G. C. & Co.—50-52, Wines and Spirits, Deal Planks, Candles, Confectionery, Fancy Clock, sample patterns and Miscellaneous Goods.

The sale will commence at 1 p.m. A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid when the lots are knocked down and the goods to be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

W. DODERET,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 14th March, 1888.

THE INDIAN MAUNFACTURING COMPANY,
Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1888, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

2nd.—To Declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Fort, No. 12, Hummum Street, Bombay, 19th Mar., 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 7th April, 1888, both days inclusive.

SALT MARSH TO BE LEASED FOR RECLAMATION.

THE leasehold of the undermentioned two pieces of salt land in the Salsette Taluka, of the Thana District, will be DISPOSED of by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot, to the highest bidder (subject to a fixed reserve which will be made known at the time of sale and subject also to confirmation by the Commissioner, N. D.) by the undersigned at his office at Thana, on the 5th April, 1888, at 2 p.m., Madras Time.

PLOT NO. I.—Measuring one hundred acres and forming a part of salt land survey No. 776 of the village of Bhainder.

PLOT NO. II.—Measuring four hundred acres and forming a part of survey No. 197 of the village of Mire.

The plots will be leased for a period of 999 years for reclamation on conditions, which may be learnt on application to the Mamlatdar of Salsette or to the undersigned. For the convenience of intending bidders, resident in Bombay, a form of the reclamation lease embodying all the conditions will be deposited in the office of the Collector of Bombay.

The lands to be leased will be pointed out to intending bidders on application to the Talatis of Bhaindar and Mire.

G. VIDAL,
Collector,
Thana Collector's Office, 17th March, 1888.

THE following is a list of entrances for the Guzerat Cup:—

GUZERAT CUP.
FIRST ENTRANCE.

	Chances.
Captain Mellis	2
Dr. Tully	2
Mr. Rickards	2
Mr. H. Symons	2
Mr. W. H. White	2
Mr. Bulkley	2
Mr. Braid	2
Mr. Templer	2
Mr. Younghusband	2
Mr. N. Symons	2
Mr. Littleton	2

SECOND ENTRANCE.

	Chances.
Mr. Gibb	2
Mr. Asquith	2

PONY CUP.
LIMITED TO SINGLE CHANCE.
ENTRANCES TO DATE.

Mr. Thatcher.	Mr. Bulkley.
Mr. Younghusband.	Mr. N. Symons.
Mr. Littleton.	Mr. Clifton.
Mr. Holland.	Mr. Braid.
Mr. Hogg	Mr. Budd.
Mr. Close.	Mr. Asquith.
Mr. Gibb.	

THE B. B. and C. I. Railway have kindly consented to carry horses for competitors from Bombay to Ahmedabad and back at single fares for the double journey.

W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

Morvi, March 1888.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOSWAMI SHRI GOPAL RALJEE DOOWARKESJEE MAHARAJ by his constituted attorney GOVINDRAM DWARKADASS has contracted to SELL to JUGGANNATH GOOLRAJ SINGANI, the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title, or interest to or in the same by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise, howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No 2, Bell Lane, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and outhouses standing thereon, lying and being on the Western side of Sheik Memon Street, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 343, Street No. 518-520, admeasuring about square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Juggonnath Goolraj Singani on or towards the south by the house of Dama Gopal, on or towards the east by the Marwadi Bazar or Shek Memon Street, aforesaid, and on or towards the west by a passage or gully.—Dated this 19th day of March, 1888.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Attorney for the Purchaser.

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOKSELLER, &c.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WEALE'S RUDIMENTARY SCIENTIFIC SERIES.

Mineralogy, by Ramsay	2	4
Electricity, by Harris	1	0
Perspective, by Payne	1	4
Art of Building, by Dobson	1	4
Brick and Tile Making, by Dobson	2	0
Mathematical Instruments, by Heather	1	4
Steam Engine, by Lardner	1	0
Dictionary of Terms in Architecture	3	4
Cottage Building, by Allen	1	4
Masting and Rigging, by Kipping	1	4
Navigation, by Greenwood and Rosser	1	12
Steam Boiler, by Armstrong	1	0
Clocks and Watches, by Beckett	3	0
Water-Works, by Hughes	2	8
Mensuration, by Baker	1	0
Domestic Medicine, by Gooding	1	4
Dwelling Houses, by Brooks	1	12
Electric Metallurgy, by Watt	2	0
Steam Engine, by Baker	1	0
Quantities and Measurements, by Beaton	1	0
Slide Rule and how to use it, by Hoare	1	12
Brass Founder's Manual, by Graham	1	4
Modern Workshop Practice, by Winton	2	0
Iron Bridges, Girders, &c., by Campin	1	12
Drawing & Measuring Instruments, by Heather	1	0
Optical Instruments, by Heather	1	0
Surveying and Astronomical Instruments	1	0
Engineering Drawing, by Maxton	2	4
Metallurgy of Iron, by Bannerman	3	4
Fine Art Paintings, by Timbs	3	4
Complete Measurer, by Horton	2	8
Grammar of Colouring	2	0
House Painting, by Davidson	3	4
Plumbing and House Drainage	2	4
Steam and Steam Engine, by Clark	2	4
Roads and Streets, by Clark	3	0
Locomotive Engines, by Dempsay	2	0
Treatise on Logarithms, by Law	2	0
Letter-Painting Made Easy, by Badenoch	0	10
Boiler Makers's Assistant, by Courtney	1	4
Construction of Gasworks, by Hughes	3	0
Slate and Slate Quarring, by Dobson	3	0
Goldsmith's Handbook, by Gee	2	0
Hay and Straw Measurer, by Steel	1	4
Civil Engineering, by Law and Burnell	4	4
Mechanical Engineering, by Campin	1	12
Coach Building, by Burgess	1	12
Silver-smiths Handbook, by Gee	2	0
Joints used by Builders, by Christy	2	0
Construction of Roofs, by Tarn	1	0
Elementary Decoration, by Facey	1	4
Details of Machinery, by Campin	2	0

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay* Gazette Office.

NOTICES.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 15, Camden Park Road, London, N. W.

POSTAL NOTICE.
SIKKIM FIELD FORCE.

LETTERS and other POSTAL ARTICLES intended for officers, troops or followers with the Sikkim Field Force should be addressed as follows:—

A. B. (name, rank and Regiment or other particulars).
SIKKIM FIELD FORCE.
Without the addition of any post town.

W. J. HAM,
Assistant Director-General of Post Office.
Calcutta, 12th March, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, and are prepared to accept risks and issue policies of Insurance upon European Lives within the Bombay Presidency and Scinde. All particulars with tables of rates to be had on application to the undersigned.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Life Insurance Co.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, in Dalal Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1888, at 3 p. m., to transact the business mentioned in the printed notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TOOLJARAM NAVULRAM,
Secretary.
Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STONEWARE, PIPES, &c.

THE attention of intending Tenderers for the supply of Stoneware Pipes, Junctions, Syphons, Gully Traps, &c., advertised under Notice, dated 25th January, 1888, is drawn to the Foot-note on page 17 of the Contract Forms, stating they are at liberty to suggest variations in the times appointed for delivery.

Tenderers are further informed that the TIME fixed for receiving Tenders has been POSTPONED to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, 1888.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.
Office of the Ex. Eng., Bombay Municipality, 7th Feb. 1888.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.
Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that TENDERS for the manufacture and RETAIL SALE of MADAT in the Town and Island of Bombay from 1st April, 1888, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the term of the license and the amount of fees which they offer for the license.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be returned if the tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

J. McL. CAMPBELL,
Acting Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 11th March, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services for the official year 1888-89 at the Camp Deolali, viz.:—

Supply of labour and materials, petty Stores, road metal, Stores, &c., under 10 separate schedules of rates.

2. Conditions of Contract and forms of tender can be seen, and all necessary information given during office hours at the Bombay Military Works Office, Fort, and P. W. D. Office, Camp Deolali.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned at his office up to noon on 26th March, 1888, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany each tender is Rs. 25.

5. The acceptance of the tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

H. D. OLIVIER, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Dept.
Bombay Military Works Office, Fort, 12th March, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services for the official year 1888-89.

I. Ordinary and Petty Repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings and Works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works in Bombay, Hog Island, and Elephanta.

II. Supply of and Repairs to Barrack Furniture.

III. Supply of Petty Stores, &c.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 26th March, 1888, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 500 each, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

H. D. OLIVIER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Dept.
Bombay Military Works Office, Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1888.

THE HINGANGHAT MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Hinganghat, on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1888, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1 To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
2 To declare a dividend.
3 To elect two Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4 To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order,
G. G. GIFFERT,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, 10th March, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th March to 27th March, 1888 (both days inclusive).

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Up-country, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arrangement.

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.
Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8.
Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket, Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horse, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuwara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1863. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.	HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH. INVESTED FUNDS, £80,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.
Agents in Bombay,—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT	PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
RAMME BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India
HUMMUM STREET.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operation: As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed. Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage to the United Kingdom.

NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7	0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5	0	„
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2	8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1	8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1	4	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octave of same quality	1	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1	4	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3	12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	„
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	„
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	„

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

INSURANCES.

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1862	£300,690
„	1885	£388,156
„	1886	£355,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured travel either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,192,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark Ⓦ at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B." BRAND
RESERVE CUVEE, FINEST EXTRA DRY.
CHAMPAGNE.
Magnums, Rs. 120; Quarts, Rs. 60 & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz.
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs.	a
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48	
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38	
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34	
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30	
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26	

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21	
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18	0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Brownes is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bellary Press Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Professor Forrest's Lectures on Education in Germany and India, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Colaba Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Rubattino (s), from Genoa; Assam (s), Suez; Bengal (s), Shanghai; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar; and H. M. S. Bacchante, Colombo.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 17th:—H. M. S. Crocodile, for Portsmouth. Yesterday:—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; Hay Green (s), Elephant Point; and Jeanie (s), Madras.

Music.—The Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play a selection of music at the Bandstand, Colaba, from 5-30 to 7 p.m. to-day.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 10th inst. shows an increase of Rs. 29,946 in receipts.

Homes for Poor Parsees.—The performance, which was to be given in the Novelty Theatre by the Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company in aid of the Homes for Poor Parsees is postponed on account of the death of Mr. Jamshetji Nusserwanji Petit.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Arara and Glenmavis entered, and the s.s. Twickenham left the Dock on the 18th instant, and the s.s. Friary, R. Rubattino, and Surat entered, and the s.s. Hay Green left the Dock yesterday.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's Evening Party.—We are requested to state that the evening party invited by Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangeer for to-morrow (Wednesday) evening has been postponed owing to the death of Mr. Jamsetjee Naserwanjee Petit.

Polo.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes, Mr. Savile, (Capt.) Capt. Hodgkinson, Capt. Buller, Mr. Burney and Mr. Venables. *vs.* White.—Capt. Hamilton, (Capt.) Mr. Dixon, Mr. Beville, Capt. Fenton and Mr. Lock. Play will commence at 5-15 o'clock.

The East Indian Association.—Among the various items on the agenda paper laid before the managing committee of the Association which met at the residence of Dr. P. F. Gomes, was an offer of Rs. 500 by a member of the committee for the establishment of an annual prize in connection with the "educational" movement, which is now occupying the attention of the Association.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Mynabai, woman, aged 25 years, living at Bhendy Bazaar Road. Deceased, it appeared, was a bad tempered woman, and having had an altercation with her husband on Sunday swallowed some opium. She was removed to the hospital in an unconscious state, where she died soon after. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

The Late Mr. J. N. Petit.—The Sir Dinshaw Petit Kanda Moholla and Bharucha Moholla Library was closed yesterday, the 19th instant, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Jamsetjee N. Petit. Deceased was the chairman of the institution and took an active part in the promotion of its welfare and usefulness. He had made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the funds on two different occasions and had presented a good lot of valuable books. The deceased was held in very great respect by the members.

Death from Hydrophobia.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Mahim, touching the death of Govind Ramchunder, a labourer, aged 20 years. Deceased, about three months ago, was bitten by a stray dog at the back of his left knee. The wound, however, healed in a few days, and he resumed his work as usual. Three days ago he complained of pain in his hips, and had occasional spasms and frothed at the mouth. Death shortly supervened. The verdict was that the death of Govind Ramchunder was caused by hydrophobia.

A Bombay Panditha in Hyderabad.—Panditha Anasuya Boyee, of Bombay, delivered a lecture in Mahratti at Goolburga on "The position of woman and man's duty towards her," in the Mission School hall, Brahmanapura. Notices were afterwards issued to the effect that the Lady Pandit would deliver another lecture the following day, on the same subject, in Canarese, in the High School hall, under the Presidency of Nawab Yar Jung. The Panditha will remain there only for a day or two more, after which she will most probably pay us a visit here in Hyderabad.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Bombay Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March	Lover and the Star	Riviere.
Overture	Silvana	Weber.
Waltz	Les Patineurs	Waldteufel.
Fantasia	Voyage in a Troopship	Miller.
Serenade	Quand Tu Chantes	Gounod.
Galop	Wildbad Essenbahn	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Fair.—The usual *fete* or *urus*, in commemoration of Hazrat Diwan Sahib, will be held at Bhewndy, near Kalyan, on the 27th inst., and the two following days. Not only Mahomedans but natives of other sects flock to this fair in large numbers. This year the attractions of the fair will be greatly enhanced. Among other things there will be a display of fireworks by a French pyrotechnist, and the *Dargah* will be magnificently decorated and illuminated. A large number of the poor are to be regaled with some of the good things of the table, which do not often fall to their share. For the convenience of intending visitors, we understand, that in addition to the usual local trains a special train will be run.

Hawkers on the Streets.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Constable McCormack charged Sidoo Guldass and twenty-four hawkers, before Mr. Hamilton, with causing obstruction in a public place. The accused had been taken into custody by the police for squatting on the public road, where they caused obstruction to vehicular and passenger traffic. No particular case of obstruction, however, was proved, and his Worship warned and discharged the accused, who denied one and all that any one had been inconvenienced by them. His Worship said that he could not presume that obstruction had been caused, but warned the hawkers that he would deal severely with them if case of obstruction were proved against them.

A Dishonest Servant.—Sebastian De'Souza, a cook in the service of Mr. Nagle, living in the Old Byculla Hotel premises, at Bellasis Road, was yesterday charged, by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon two separate charges of theft of three copper vessels, valued at Rs. 11-2, the property of his master, and Poonama, woman, servant to Mrs. Navin, living in the same premises. The accused, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was arrested on suspicion, when the theft of the copper vessel belonging to Poonama woman was reported to the police on Thursday last; and subsequently the three copper vessels were traced to a Marwarree with whom the articles were pledged. Pleading guilty to both the charges, the accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Attempt at Suicide.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Gungaram Moreshwar, a Hindoo, was charged with having attempted to commit suicide by poison. The accused was found by a friend dying from the effects of opium he had taken himself, but was brought round in hospital where he was taken. In reply to his Worship yesterday, the Hindoo stated that he was a poor man and had been cheated by a friend, who denied having received Rs. 12, which he (prisoner) had entrusted to him. Fearing he would be ruined by its loss he determined to kill himself. His Worship: So you value your life at Rs. 12.—Prisoner: Yes. He then said he was sorry for what he had done and hoped he would not be punished, as he was a respectable man. Prisoner added that if he were punished he would repeat the attempt to destroy himself. His Worship, however, sentenced him to a week's simple imprisonment.

A Nuisance.—The Rev. J. Mitchel, in charge of the Seamen's Rest, Prince's Dock, appeared before Mr. Hamilton yesterday, to ask his advice. He stated that several ship Captains had complained to him of abominable letters they received from licensed women, giving their addresses and asking for patronage. They wanted to know if something could not be done to stop the nuisance. The letters came by post, and were disgustingly worded. Mr. Mitchel handed two letters to his Worship as specimens of those which were daily received by Captains. A complaint had been made to the Commissioner of Police, who said, that as the women were licensed he could not do anything. His Worship was also of opinion that nothing could be done in the matter. The women were very likely illiterate and incapable of writing, the work being done by others. They could therefore deny the authorship, and it would be very difficult to trace it to them. Admitting that they should not allow difficulties to prevent action his Worship felt that at present there was no way to proceed in the matter. He, however, promised to consider the matter and let Mr. Mitchel know what could be done.

Death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit.—The death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, son of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, the younger brother of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, is regretted by a large circle of friends and relations, and by many who benefited by his charitable and liberal disposition. Mr. Jamsetjee had been ill for the last fortnight from an affection of the liver, and died at the age of thirty years at his father's residence, Gowalia Tank Road, early yesterday morning. He was the only son of Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit, a large mill-owner and well-known merchant of this city, and was a nephew and also son-in-law of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. He assisted his father in extensive and multifarious business, and yet found time to co-operate zealously with others in the promotion of educational movements. An estimable son of an estimable father he was from an early age fond of literary pursuits and was an interesting contributor to the vernacular literature of the day. He occasionally gave substantial aid to poor and needy students, to young authors, and to local educational institutions. Mr. Jamsetjee was a young man of a modest, amiable, and unobtrusive nature; and by the liberality of his views and accommodating disposition, made himself a favourite with all he came in contact with. He died without issue, and his untimely death has evoked great sympathy for his good father among all classes of the community. Sir Dinshaw Petit, who was travelling with his family in Upper India, being informed of the critical state of his son-in-law, returned to Bombay in time to attend the funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon and was very numerously attended.

Marwarees at their Business.—Inspector Hack yesterday placed two Marwarees, named Doola Pemba and Kooshna Bhera, before Mr. Hamilton on a charge of receiving stolen property. Superintendent Macdermott stated the facts of the case. It appeared that a week ago a European, named J. Gorstate, had a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 196, stolen from him by a room-mate, with whom he lived in the Fort. The latter, named D'Mello, it appeared, broke open a tin box, in which the watch and chain were kept, and absconded. The theft being reported to the police inquiries were made, but D'Mello was not to be found. However, an accomplice, a koli fisherman, was arrested, who took the police to a spot in a jungle and dug up the watch and chain. Prosecuting further inquiries it appeared that the articles had been pledged to the first Marwaree for Rs. 18, but no account of the transaction was found in his books. In the place of it the police found that the Marwaree had made D'Mello and the fisherman sign a separate promissory bond, which he drew up, and by which they agreed to repay Rs. 31, though they had only received Rs. 18. Shortly after the second Marwaree prevailed on both the thieves to pledge the watch and chain with himself and gave them money to redeem the things from the first accused. The first Marwaree refused to give up the articles unless he was paid Rs. 22, charging Rs. 4 as interest. The money was paid, though the bond was not destroyed, and Mr. Gorstate's watch and chain was deposited with the second Marwaree, who advanced Rs. 18-8. On Sunday, however, hearing that the police were making inquiries about the articles he gave them over to the fisherman, after making him sign a bond for Rs. 22. The fisherman buried the watch and chain. Superintendent Macdermott asked for a remand in the case for the arrest of D'Mello, which was granted and the case adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADMIRAL'S FLAG-SHIP.

H. M. S. Bacchante, 4,130 tons, Captain A. W. Moore, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon with his Excellency the Rear Admiral Sir Fredrick Richards, K.C.B., the Naval Commander-in-Chief, on board. The Flag-ship, it will be remembered, left Bombay about this time last year, and since then she has been visiting Calcutta, Madras, Burma and other foreign settlements, the last place she visited being Trincomalee, whence she made for Bombay via Colombo, which she left on the 15th instant. It has already been announced that Sir Richards' term of office having nearly run out, his Excellency will be relieved by Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, who is expected to arrive about the 16th proximo, with the new Flagship, the Boadicea. The Boadicea is being refitted and recommissioned at Portsmouth for the East Indian Squadron. The Bacchante will remain for service in the Indian Seas after the arrival of the Boadicea, her next destination probably being Aden. It is likely Sir F. Richards will hand over charge of his office to Sir Fremantle in Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—March 20.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Bayley.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

88-87—Little, S F and N—Ruttonbai *alias* Rambai vs Moolbai—Macfarlane, E and H—Part heard.
For further directions and costs.
200-82—Macfarlane E, and H—Mehrbai vs Nanabhoy Maneckji—Little, S F and N.
Long Causes.
299-84—Payne, G and S—Bai Kesserbai vs Bhowan Jairaz—Nanu and H.
405-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola and others *vs* Kessowji Poonja—Craigie, L and O.
Testamenary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
11-87—Payne, G and S—Bhavsar Bhicca Hurjewan and another vs Dewcooverbai widow—J C Cama.
16-87—Pestonji and R—Mulji Geega and others vs Pootlibai and another—Mulji, B B.
17-87—Payne G and S—Devibai widow vs Jara Hegady Marron—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Scott.)
Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.
77:88—Little S F and N—Heptoola Moola Tyabji vs Essoofally Hussanally.
For further directions on Commissioner's report.
121-84—Chalk, W and S—George Cotton vs Gopicaba and others—P G and S, C W and S, and L S F and N.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
318-87—Payne, G and S—Vajeerbhoy Thaverbhoy vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford and B.—Part heard.
258-87—Pestonji and R—Pranjewandas Samuldas and another vs Govind Ramji—Bomanji and H.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Jardine.)
For Judgment.
356-87—Ardesir H and D—Pestonji Furdoonji Boomla vs Dinbai and others—Payne G and S.
Short Causes.
448-87—Payne G and S—Abdallobhy Lillani vs Sallaybhy Juksi.
516-87—Inperson—Dhanji Jetha vs Sha Madhowdas Ghellabhoy—Jefferson B and D.
524-87—Mansuklal and D—Ramdas Dossa and other vs Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa—Macfarlane E and H.
44-88—E Wilkin—Bhimji Jewraj and others vs Balsett Gungaram—Balkrishna and D.
73-88—In person—Burjorji Bhicaji vs Rutton alias Harroon Moosaji.
Long Causes.
515-87—Mirza, H K—J C Lisboa vs Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Oomrigur—Little, S F and N—Part heard.
200-87—Tyabji and D—Cassilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerji and another—Ardesir, H and D.
472-87—Mirza, H K—Juggonnath Dewji vs Dewji Pooja.
461-84—Shamrao, P—Khetsey Munsing vs Bhunji Gopalji—Balkrishna and D.
406-87—In person—Moti Prema vs Badul Dossaji—E Wilkin.
487-87—E Wilkin—Bodul Dossaji vs Bhana Heera and others—In person.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th March 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·923
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·1
Dew Point	71·6
Relative humidity of Air	·750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·8
General Directions of Wind.*	NW, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	331

* From midnight to midnight.

THE PARSEES AND THE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

The members of the Elphinstone Club gave a dinner at their club premises, Fort, on Saturday last, to his Excellency the Persian Consul-General, who leaves Bombay shortly to fill a high office in Teheran. The club house was tastefully decorated, and all the arrangements for the reception of the distinguished guest were carried out in a magnificent style by the honorary secretary of the club, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama. Among other prominent gentlemen present at the dinner were Mr. F. R. Vicajee, barrister-at-law, the president of the club, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., &c. A European band was in attendance and played a choice selection of music during the evening. The dinner was very successfully got up. The toast of the Queen-Empress was drunk by the whole assembly standing.

The president, in proposing the toast of the evening, said:—Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the toast of the evening, the toast of our distinguished guest, H. E. Haji Mirza Husein Kuli Khan, Consul-General of Persia, and a Minister designate of H. I. M. Shah Nasrudin. It is not in a spirit of mock modesty I state the inmost wish of my heart at this instant, that the honour of proposing the toast had fallen upon some other member of the club, who has been taking an active part in the social and civic life of our community, and I see several such members among you now sitting at this table, members who have moved more freely, more widely, and more frequently than it is perhaps possible for me to do, not only in Parsee social circles, but in Bombay society at large, in its fancy fairs, its festives assemblies, its evening parties, and I should not forget its exhibitions for the benefit of a school, a hospital, or a deaf-mutes' institution, its animal-society shows, and other similar gatherings meant to add to the utilities as well as to promote the pleasures of life. Because in most of these gatherings, I understand, our illustrious guest has been in the habit of taking a lively interest. If some such member had taken upon himself the function, he would have done more justice to the toast than a recluse like myself. For the scant justice however that I shall be doing to the subject of our toast, for no other reason than the lack of the sufficient opportunities I have had of observing all the best traits in his life and character, I think I may safely rely on your indulgence and on his Excellency's kind forbearance with my feelings. The most natural remark which the presence of his Excellency in our midst instinctively suggests itself to my mind is that it is the first occasion of its kind in the whole history of this club, which goes back to nearly twenty years ago, that we have thrown open our doors to one who does not strictly belong to our Indo-Parsee community, but one at least with whom we may claim to share, through the golden ages of the Sassanide empire, a common ancestry and a common kinship. His Excellency has a two-fold claim upon us for our goodwill and our kind and hospitable regard towards him; first, personally for his own individual sake, and, secondly, as the local official representative of the empire of the Shahs, that great land whence we all have originally come. I think I am not inaccurate in stating, (and I do so with an uncertain fear of being in the wrong in the presence of the historians of the Parsees before me), that it has been given for the first time in their history to this generation of Parsees to witness, as it were by a happy dispensation of Providence, the first Persian Consul-General in Bombay, and one, too, who, in the person of his Excellency, has tried to observe with a keen delight and a warmth of heart, during the two-and-a-half years he has been amongst us, the progress that we, within the past 1,200 years of our Indian career, have made in our domestic life and social manners and the height we have gained in our mental stature as contrasted with the condition of things prevailing amongst our co-religionists on the other side of Beloochistan. I take the liberty, gentlemen, of assuring him in your name and on your behalf, if not on that of the whole of our community, that we, as a body, reciprocate the same feelings of pleasure towards him, and that on the eve of his departure from amongst us, he leaves behind him golden opinions of himself and many affectionate memories, and amiable recollections of the past. It will also be a long time before we shall forget the pleasant re-unions that lately used to be held at the Persian Embassy at Parel on the anniversaries of the Shah's birthday and the Naoroz festivals. The *rapprochement* which these frequent gatherings established has been quite unique in the annals of the Indo-Parsee community, and also of the Persian Consulate. Then, again, in his official character we have more solid grounds to be thankful to the present Ruler of Iran and the Government, of which he is the head, for their exercise of a liberal and tolerant policy towards the small and scattered bands of our co-religionists who, being engaged in agricultural or pastoral pursuits, still linger in the old country, at Yezd, Ispahan, Shiraj, and other places. We, in India, cannot sufficiently appreciate the full effects and benefits of that policy, placed as we are under the protecting shadows of the best Government, taking it all in all, that this country has ever had, and accustomed, too, to a life of political, religious, and mental freedom, based on the best lines of western thought. It is to Shah Nasrudin, and to the humanising influences upon him of his great tour to the capitals of Europe, and particularly to his visit to the Court of St. James, that we owe the abolition of the Jezzia or the tax on infidels, which before that time used to be levied on the Zoroastrians of Persia. It is also to the Shah and his civilizing tendencies that we owe the present position of our fellow-religionists in his dominions, who are now beginning to be placed on a footing of equality with the Mahomedan subjects of his Majesty, the diminution of crime against their lives and property, and the toleration and tacit support given to new schools and other institutions which are now being founded for the general amelioration of their intellectual and social status. Readers of Malcolm, Layard, Gobineau, and other travellers, who penetrated the mountains of Persia during the last and the beginning of the present generation, know too well what a long stride in the path of civilization the present policy of Shah Nasrudin towards his Perso-Parsee subjects means. In the promotion, too, of our illustrious guest to one of the most exalted posts which any subject of his Imperial Majesty can aspire to or attain, the office of one of the ten ministers of the realm, we expect a continuance of the same liberalizing policy to be extended towards us in the future; and we do trust that in his new functions, the new minister may find a fresh field for applying to the Persian Zoroastrians the results of his recent experiences gained in this most enlightened and refined of Asiatic empires, and an enlarged scope for the exercise of his well-meaning and beneficent efforts to mould a better, if not an absolutely bright, future for the primitive faith of Iran. (Cheers.) Let us wish finally a long reign of peace and prosperity to Shah Nasrudin, and an award of still greater marks of distinction to come, commensurate with his merits, to his new minister and our distinguished guest. (Continued applause.)

The remarks of the president were explained to the Consul-General by his interpreter. After a short pause, his Excellency responded to the toast in the Persian language; and the interpreter explained his remarks in Gujeratee. His Excellency thanked those present for the kind invitation to dine with them and the hospitable reception he had been honoured with. He said he was highly pleased, on the eve of his departure from this country, to have an opportunity of meeting so many well-known and prominent gentlemen belonging to a race of ancient renown, who came here originally from his own native country. (Applause.) Sooner or later God rewards the good deeds of his creatures by the hands of just and righteous kings, his agents on earth. It was advisable to inform the Shah of the present character and position of the Parsee race residing in this country, of their loyalty and devotion to their rulers, &c., and the Consul-General felt thankful to God for the honour bestowed upon him for giving a true account thereof. He might say that, as a return for his work, the Shah had been pleased to confer upon him a high post in Teheran, for which he could not but feel grateful to his Majesty, his august Sovereign. Some time ago a public writer stated in the newspapers that the Consul-General used to do and say things regarding the Parsees here without the knowledge or authority of the Shah, and that the ministers of the State were not even aware of what he had been doing or saying. If the writer was correct, his Excellency could scarcely have had the good fortune as he now had of receiving so much favour and recompense from the Shah for his service; and for the honour and dignity conferred upon him by his Majesty. His Excellency took the present opportunity of thanking the Parsees of Bombay; and this circumstance would show to them the love and regard which the Shah cherished for the Parsees although separated by such a great distance from him. (Cheers.) The Zoroastrians of Persia had not risen yet in their *status*, because in public spirit, education, and intellectual progress, they were very far behind the Parsees of India; and for this reason, that, unlike their ancestors who emigrated to this country, they had no ambition to rise and to ameliorate their mental and moral condition by cultivating the arts and sciences, and because of the want of a spirit of co-operation or desire to help each other. The Zoroastrians of Persia should emulate these qualities, so as to fit them for the advancing spirit of the times and to rise in their social and intellectual condition, as the Parsees had done. According to his information, the Zoroastrians of Persia had now betaken themselves to establishing schools; but although the four or five schools might do some good, they should learn from the Parsees that it would be some years before they could advance in the arts and sciences and fit themselves for responsible duties. His Excellency was glad to notice that the remarks made by him on a recent occasion in this matter had made a good impression upon the Zoroastrians of Persia; and he trusted that his present remarks would also have their desired effect. His Excellency felt bound on this occasion, on behalf of the Persian Government, to express his obligations to the British Government for the fact that the descendants of the ancient Iranians were happy and prosperous under the protecting influence of her Majesty's Government, and that they grew with its growth. (Applause.) His Excellency felt sure he would delight the hearts of all Persians by relating to them his pleasant recent experiences in this country. His Excellency assured the Parsees that he would never fail to do his utmost to promote the interests of the Zoroastrians of Persia with the co-operation of his colleagues, and to make them worthy of the Parsees of India. Finally, his Excellency begged to tender his acknowledgments for the kindness he had experienced at the hands of her Majesty the Queen-Empress' beloved representatives in this presidency and in this country, especially his Excellency the Viceroy of India, not omitting the entire Parsee community of this country for their regard and good feelings towards him. (Applause.)

The proceedings terminated at a late hour.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Mr. Chamberlain and his secretaries, Messrs. Bergne and Maycock, have been entertained at Philadelphia by the Society of the Sons of St. George. After the dinner they were given an enthusiastic reception in the Horticultural Hall by 3,000 English men and women, members of the Order of the Sons of St. George, which body is strong in Philadelphia. Mr. Chamberlain delivered an address, and patriotic British songs were sung, the ceremonies closing by the entire audience filing across the platform and shaking hands with Messrs. Chamberlain, Bergne, and Maycock in American fashion, this proceeding occupying nearly one hour. Mr. Chamberlain spoke particularly of the relations existing between Americans and Englishmen, but first referred to his mission as follows:—

I came to this country, accepting at twenty-four hours' notice the difficult and delicate mission with which I was charged by the Queen. That mission has accomplished its purpose. (Cheers.) It is not a mere treaty of fisheries we have made; it is a treaty of amity and good neighbourhood. Great Britain has held out the right hand of fellowship to the United States, and I believe that every patriotic American who can rise above party bias will be in favour of grasping the hand thus held out. We do not regard this long-standing difference as a dispute between hostile or rival nations, but rather as a difference of opinion between friends mutually anxious to remove every cause of dispute. Under these circumstances, to speak of concessions which have been made to us, or which are made by us, as an ignominious surrender on either side, is an abuse of language. There has been no surrender on either side of anything that it was honourable to maintain. There have been concessions on both sides thus made between friends, who would if they had been enemies have disputed them even at the point of the bayonet.

The right hon. gentleman then proceeded:—

I have been in America four months, and during that time I have received from everyone with whom I have been in contact personal kindness and hospitality, which have made a deep impression on me, leaving upon my mind an overwhelming burden of gratitude. At the same time I have been pained at some expressions which have been publicly used by individuals, and especially by language which I have seen in the press, concerning my country. We are treated as though we were a foreign and rival nation. I decline to be considered a foreigner in the United States. I feel much as a distinguished American diplomatist, who once told the Prince of Wales that the world was divided into three classes—Americans, Englishmen, and foreigners. I confess I am astonished at men who boast of an unbroken line of British descent, and who are proud of the purity of their speech, when I hear them fouling the nest whence they sprang, and imputing to Englishmen a policy, a malignity, a duplicity, and an arbitrary character only existing in their diseased imagination. Have they forgotten their early traditions, that we are of the same blood as themselves, men of the same character, imbued with the same love of justice which is the distinguishing feature of our race? We may be open to their friendly remonstrance, but we are depicted as monsters of iniquity.

I wonder they did not reflect that they are deriding the stock from which they sprang, and are throwing discredit upon institutions which they embody, and which we in the old country have perfected through a long course of centuries, until now they [illegible] United States. When I see different views sometimes presented to the American public by those professing to be its guides, philosophers, and friends, I incline to think that the time has come when some American Columbus should undertake the discovery of England—(laughter)—not the England so frequently depicted to you as the dreary, tyrannical, cruel Government which is on the downward road to speedy, well-deserved extinction, but the England of to-day, the true England, the mother of nations greater than herself, existing under a popular government, in which all are represented, and the England which in her glorious maturity weilds the sceptre of dominion over hundreds of millions of contented subjects.

The audience rose *en masse*, giving Mr. Chamberlain three cheers, and then singing "God save the Queen."

MR. GLADSTONE ON UNIONISM.

To the March number of the *Contemporary Review* Mr. Gladstone contributes an article, entitled "Further Notes and Queries on the Irish Demand," with the object of showing that the "adjustment of the question of Irish autonomy, or Home Rule, could best be effected by the two historic parties of British politics," and that "there is nothing in the principles of the measure which ought to repel a Tory or Conservative party from its adoption." The writer lays stress on the large military force required to hold Ireland, and urges that, if war should unhappily arise, the sister isle would rather be an increasing drain upon our strength than a reserve upon which we could draw. When Ireland had a Parliament of her own she contributed loyally and voluntarily to the national defences. The remainder of the article is a reply to "Lord Salisbury's elaborate and brilliant speech" at Derby, on December 20, on the tendency to unification in modern nations; Mr. Gladstone contending that the case of Ireland is totally different from that of Germany, Italy, France, and Spain—no one of these exhibiting a parliamentary union with another people stretching over the sea, nor one effected by force and fraud. In Germany also, "Imperial unity and local autonomy are not in conflict, but in alliance with one another." In the course of the article Mr. Gladstone thus speaks of the Unionist party:—

> Unionism is, in one sense, a great fact. It is the parliamentary name assumed, and undoubtedly assumed with entire sincerity, by a combination which eighteen months ago, included nearly four hundred members of the House of Commons, which as yet may include three hundred and eighty, and which will still bear much depletion before the figure of the descending majority comes near to the point of junction a level with that of the ascending minority. The composition of the party is still more commanding than are its imposing numbers. It is not a party majority; it includes nearly seventy men who have been professed and habitual opponents of the Tory party, with which they now devotedly co-operate; and in this important contingent are included many cases of keen and extreme, some of eminent, and one at least of splendid and never-to-be-forgotten Liberalism. The alliance has been tested to the uttermost by the strain of circumstance, and it has borne the strain. This large proportion of the House of Commons has at its back nine-tenths of the House of Lords; nine-tenths at least of what is termed the wealth of the country, and of the vast forces of social influence; an overwhelming share (in its own estimation) of British intellect, and undoubtedly an enormous proportion of those who have received an academical education in England. Conservatism has for half a century faced in the field, with unequal yet not grossly unequal forces, the unbroken power of Liberalism; how much easier must its task be now, when it has only to encounter "the Gladstonian wing of the Liberal party"? Such a Goliath surely can have no misgivings as to smashing so mutilated and so poor a David. It seems very difficult to detect a speck in this nectarine, or a rift in this lute. . . . I do not agree with those (if any) who think that so soon as the House of Commons removes itself from the battered field of Irish questions to the more diversified arena of British interests, Unionism, as it is called, will break in pieces. I admit there is a ready answer to my inquiry. What is Unionism? It is, if not a principle, a fact. But the affair will, I think, be found much more serious if we can induce Unionism by a friendly request to retire into its chamber and to lock the door, and then to ask itself, What is union?

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2nd MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Brown, with the English mails of the 2nd March, arrived in harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr Bowen
Miss Pottinger
Mr C Collins
Mr and Mrs Dancey & infant
Mr Gribbin

Mr Armstrong
Mr Ralph
Mr Mahomed Messeen
Mr MacKintosh

From Marseilles.

Mr and Mrs Sevestre
Mr E Lynch

Mr McNeill O'Reilly

From Brindisi.

Mr F Baker
Mr Donald
Mr and Mrs A Richey
Mr Arbuthnot
Capt Harries
Mr Narayana

Mr and Mrs Seva Ram and child
Mrs Hardevi
Mr Keell
Mr Adams
Mr Millard

From Aden.—Lt-Col Twemlow, R E

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(from 25th february to 2nd march, inclusive.)

The Queen held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on Friday, at which the number of ladies presented was unusually small.

The Queen returned to Windsor from London on Saturday.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill was read a second time. On Monday, Lord Rosebery asked for information respecting the Delagoa Railway, to which Lord Onslow replied that the railway, running entirely through foreign territory, could not be taken over by the Government, but the arrangements with the Transvaal and the Orange Republic would prevent any injury being done to British commercial interests. On Tuesday Lord Dunraven called attention to the sweating system in the clothes-making business in East London, and Lord Onslow, on behalf of the Government, assented to an inquiry by a Select Committee. Last night the Railways and Canals Traffic Bill was read a second time, an amendment condemnatory of preferential rates on foreign goods being negatived.

In the House of Commons on Friday the new Procedure Rules were moved by Mr. W. H. Smith, and the meeting of the House was fixed for 3 p. m., and midnight for the cessation of opposed business. On Monday the Civil Service Supplementary Estimates were considered in Committee of Supply, and the House adjourned at 12-15 a. m. On Tuesday Mr. W. H. Smith announced that the Government intended to propose Select Committees on the Army, Navy, and Post Office votes, and to consider what improvements could be effected in the mode of preparing the Estimates. The Procedure Rules were considered, and those reducing the necessary quorum to vote the closure to 100, enabling the Speaker or Chairman to order a member to withdraw for violent or disorderly conduct, and to close the speeches of members when he may deem them to be needlessly tedious or irrelevant, were agreed to by large majorities. On Wednesday other rules were discussed and adopted. Last night the remainder of the Supplementary Civil Service Estimates were disposed of and the debate on Sir C Russell's motion respecting the prohibition of public meetings in Trafalgar-square was begun.

Mr. W. B. Hoare was elected on Tuesday without opposition as M. P. for Hampstead, in place of Sir H. Holland, now Lord Knutsford.

Mr. Darling, Q. C., Conservative, was elected at Deptford by a majority of 275 votes over Mr. Wilfrid Blunt.

The adjourned debate on Irish Home Rule was resumed on Wednesday at the Oxford Union, when Mr. J. Morley, M. P., made a long speech in support, but on a division an adverse amendment was carried by 359 against 159.

The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assembled on Tuesday, and both Houses united in assenting to the new and amended canons relating to the hours of marriage.

The Consecration of Archdeacons Earle and Sir. L. T. Stamer as Suffragan Bishops of Marlborough and Shrewsbury respectively, was solemnized on Friday, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Sir. Charles Bernard has been appointed Secretary of the Revenue Department of the India Office in place of Mr. Pedder, who has retired.

In the case of Lord Howard de Walden's charge [illegible] the police magistrate on Friday committed the defendant for trial, admitting him to bail in the interim.

Dr. Mrs. Anna Kingsford died last week, aged 42.

Mr. J. Cotter Morison, the well-known literary writer and disciple of Positivism, died on Sunday, aged 57.

Eight men, including a Wesleyan minister, who were indicted at Ruthin Assizes on Tuesday for riotously assembling at a levy for tithes, pleaded guilty, and judgment was suspended, the defendants entering into recognizances.

A fire broke out on Monday morning in a house in Cuffe-street, Dublin, and three women were burnt to death. A girl was killed, being impaled on railings as she leaped from a window.

During the boat races at Cambridge on Friday the sharp prow of the Trinity Hall boat struck Mr. E. S. Campbell, who was rowing in the Clare College boat, causing almost instant death.

A fishing boat returning to Arbroath on Saturday was capsized by a sudden squall, and three of the crew were drowned.

A second charge against Mr. Pyne, M.P., for publicly recommending boycotting, was heard at Clonmel on Wednesday, and he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, but was released on bail pending appeal.

Mr. Flynn, M.P., has been sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment, without hard labour, for inciting people to non-observance of the law.

James Lloyd, a delegate from a London Working Men's Association, was sentenced on Friday at Ennis to a month's imprisonment for inciting people to violate the law.

The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople on Saturday handed to the Porte a Note inviting it to declare the position of Prince Ferdinand to be illegal. The German and French Ambassadors intimated their concurrence in this representation. The Russian papers, foreseeing that the British Government will not join in the representation to the Porte, complain that one Power should have the opportunity of arresting the fulfilment of the obligations of the Treaty of Berlin.

There was on Tuesday at St. Petersburg something like a panic on the Bourse, and the rouble declined in value to a lower point than ever before was reached.

The bulletins from San Remo continue to report well of the general health of the German Crown Prince, but of the nature of the throat disease there are still differences of opinion, the latest authority called in—Professor Kussmaul—holding that there is some cancerous affection.

The French Chamber agreed to a reduction of the salaries of the chief prison chaplains, but refused to abolish chaplaincies for local prisons.

The by-elections to the French Chamber have slightly increased the Radical party. The number of votes given in various departments for General Boulanger, notwithstanding his ineligibility, has caused surprise and uneasiness.

In the Magisterial Court in Paris yesterday M. Wilson was condemned to two years' imprisonment and other penalties for being concerned in the sale of decorations and honours.

The Italian Government has received a telegram from Massowah, stating that the Negus is on his way to Asmara and has issued a proclamation calling upon all Abyssinians to join him in expelling the Italians from the country.

The Spanish Senate has passed a Bill establishing trial by jury in criminal cases.

Recent excavations at Saida in Syria have resulted in the discovery of the sarcophagus containing the body of Alexander the Great.

In anticipation of Nihilistic manifestations on March 13, the anniversary of the assassination of the late Czar, very extensive police precautions have already been adopted at St. Petersburg.

There is great discontent among the students at the Russian Universities, and the Minister of Education is especially obnoxious.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M. P., speaking on Wednesday at a dinner at Philadelphia, warmly mantained the identity of feeling and interests between Americans and Englishmen.

The Opposition in the Canadian Parliament are strongly objecting to the Fisheries Treaty, and in the United States the Republicans show such hostility that its ratification is not likely to be obtained this session.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

AVALANCHES IN EUROPE.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Tremendous masses of snow have accumulated among the mountains in Northern Italy. The valley, through which the little River Brembo runs. It is almost filled, owing to the descent of vast avalanches from the mountain-sides. On Thursday, Feb. 16, the village of Valtorta, near Zogno and north of Bergamo, was surprised by two avalanches, the first of which descended to the skirts of the village on the north side; but without doing any damage. The second, however, buried nearly half of the village. The catastrophe occurred in the early morning, but it was not until after sunset that the news reached Bergamo, about twelve miles distant. Immediately a relief party started for the scene of the disaster, consisting of some military surgeons and detachments of carabineers and engineers. On their arrival, they joined their efforts to those already engaged in digging a way to the buried dwellings and during the evening and ensuing night twenty-three dead bodies were found and brought out. Ten persons were found still alive in the ruins. An avalanche covered the village of Sparone, near the town of Ivrea, also in Northern Italy on Wednesday, Feb. 29. Thirty dead bodies were recovered, and it was feared many more were still buried in the snow. Intelligence received from the canton of Ticino announces the fall of an enormous avalanche in the Marobbia Valley, by which six houses were buried. Seven persons lost their lives and a large number of cattle also perished. Near Revere an avalanch has destroyed the Custom House on the frontier, killing three of the guards and injuring four others. In the province of Oviedo, in Spain, a railway bridge has been carried away by an avalanche, and several houses in the village of Pajares have been destroyed by another. In the latter case eleven persons were killed.

M. Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer, writes with reference to the rigorous weather which will cause the month of February, 1888, to be a memorable one in the annals of meteorology:—"One might suppose that some intervension had taken place in the normal movement of the seasons, or that the axis of the earth had undergone some change, if it were not known that there is nothing more extraordinary in the present weather than the effect of an abnormal Polar current to which no one will give another thought as soon as the first warm days of spring appear." It is satisfactory to hear from so good an authority that the present weather is not to be referred to a cause that may permanently alter the climate of Europe for the worse. Mr. Flammarion is nevertheless as much impressed as unscientific persons by the phenomenal persistency and severity of the frost since the middle of February. He points out that, according to the register of the Paris Observatory from the commencement of the century, the mean temperature of the month of February is about 40 deg. Fahr., whereas since the middle of February of the present year the temperature in Paris has been usually much below freezing-point and seldom above it. On the 20th of February the mercury fell below 17 deg. Fahr., and on the 25th it fell below 15 deg. Fahr. In the country round Paris the temperature was two or three degrees colder. In the north and north-east of Europe the minima recorded during the month have been 29 deg. below zero centigrade at Moscow, 30 deg. at Haparanda, and 33 deg. at Hernosand. These effects of the Polar current that is freezing Europe M. Flammarion declares to be very remarkable; but he considers the amount of snow that has fallen upon Europe since the middle of February to be even more phenomenal. The snowfall has extended over a vast area, including England, France, Germany, Austria, and a considerable portion of Spain and Italy. Even the shores of the Mediterranean, with their palm-trees and orange-groves, are under the same white carpet that stretches from the Atlantic beyond the steppes of Asia. M. Flammarion esimates that the quantity of snow that has recently fallen in France is equal to the thirty-eight part of the water which is discharged from the atmosphere annually in that country. It is doubtful if in the terrible winter of the "terrible year" 1870-71 so much snow lay upon France as is now accumulated there. The weather has been as severe in the south as it has been in the north. Bordeaux, where, on account of its warm maritime climate, a snowflake seldom falls, was visited a few days since by such a snowstorm that the tramway and ordinary carriage traffic was completely suspended. On the same day, at Montpellier, in Languedoc, the snow fell to the depth of nearly a foot and the storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning. Even in Corsica the trains have been stopped by the snow, and the mail-bags have been carried, in consequence, by mules. M. Flammarion calculates that the snow which has fallen in Paris alone during the last fortnight would form a square column 166 yards in breadth and nearly two-thirds of a mile in height.

[illegible]

A Bill has been introduced by Sir John Gorst for empowering the Secretary of State for India in Council to raise money in the United Kingdom for the purchase of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway. Notice was given on Jan. 2 last of the Government's intention to purchase; and in consequence of the notice the Secretary of State became liable to pay to the company in London the sum of 5,036,048*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. at the end of this year, and also to pay the sum of 5,300,000*l*. borrowed by the company on debentures and debenture stock as they became redeemable. The whole amount, therefore, which the Bill authorises to be raised in respect of this railway is 10,336,048*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. Another matter is also dealt with by the Bill. Large sums of money have from time to time been raised on bonds or debentures for the purposes of constructing, extending, and equipping various railways in India by companies under the guarantee of the Indian Secretary. He is, however, advised that the charge on the revenues of India on account of such moneys might be less if they were raised by the Secretary of State himself on the credit of the revenues of India than if they were raised through the agency of the companies. The Bill accordingly empowers the Indian Secretary of State to raise in the United Kingdom any sums of money not exceeding in the whole ten millions sterling, to be applied from time to time, as he may determine, for the purposes of constructing, extending, and equipping railways in India through the agency of companies under engagement with the Secretary of State, or in the repayment or discharge of the principle of any bonds or debentures issued by such a Company under the Secretary of State's guarantee. The moneys to be raised under the Bill may be obtained by the issue of bonds or debentures or capital stock, charged on the revenues of India. The interest payable and other terms are to be such as the Secretary of State may determine. With regard to debentures, they are to be transferable by delivery, unless the Secretary of State directs that it shall be by deed; and the interest coupons are to pass by delivery. The debentures and the stock are to be paid off at par at the time prescribed by the Secretary; and any stock that may be created under the Bill is to de deemed to be "East India stock."

A NEW P. AND O. STEAMSHIP.

On Feb. 23 the largest steamship which has ever been constructed in Ireland—a vessel 466 feet in length and of 6,380 tons gross register—was handed over by her builders, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, to the owners, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Her triple expansion engines indicate some 7,000 horse power, and she will be able to maintain 16 knots at sea. It will be seen, therefore, that the Admirality knew what they were about when they selected her as one of the fast armed cruisers which they have subsidised the P. and O. Company to hold at the command of Government. The Oceana has been fitted under the superintendence of the chief constructor of the navy with gun racers and other appliances, so that she could be equipped as a man-of-war on the shortest notice. She could carry 2,500 troops with ease. It is, however, in the interests of peace and commerce that her main work is to be carried on, and she is destined to play an important part in the carrying trade between this country and the Australian colonies. She leaves London on March 9 with the colonial mails for Adelaide, and will proceed thence to Melbourne and Sydney filled with a large number of first and second-class passengers, for whose comfort luxurious provision has been made. Her dining-saloons, her drawing-room, and smoking-rooms, in light oak and in walnut, have all been designed by Mr. Colcutt, the architect of the Imperial Institute, and these, with the sleeping-cabins, roomy and well ventilated, fitted with folding lavatories, with spring mattresses and chests of drawers, leave nothing to be desired. The creature comforts of the passengers have been well provided for by the refrigerating apparatus, which will not only provide the 250 first-class and 160 second-class passengers which she will carry with every imaginable dainty, but will serve to carry home frozen meat from the colonies for the English market if occasion arises. Messrs Harland and Wolff have a sister ship nearly completed for the same company named the Arcadia, to be employed in the same trade; and these, with the two equally large armed cruisers built at Greenock by Messrs. Caird and Co., the Victoria and Britannia, will form four of the finest vessels in this great company's large fleet.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."
Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."
Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a young, smart assistant SALESMAN for Sundry Goods One who has connections preferred.—Address "H. R.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE SOLD or LET (STONE HOUSE), Louisa Point, Matheran.—Apply to the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

WORK BASKETS.—Just received our new Stock of fancy gilt fitted Baskets from Rs. 2-11; also Crewel Work, Blotters, Berlin, Wool Slippers, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ON VIEW, Messrs. BOLTON and Co.'s surplus stock, which will be sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY next, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co.

ICES, ICES, ICES.—Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the best qualities, to be had the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON is a most convenient Hotel at Mahableshwar within easy walking distance of the Race Course, Polo Ground, Club, New Gymkhana, Church and the Reay Gardens.

LATEST DESIGN in Brigg's transfer paper patterns, crewel and fillosille silk, hand bags, plush frames. Extraordinary cheap prices. The E.P. & G, Store, 29, Apollo Street.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.—Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers at the Bath premises on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, 1888, at 8 a.m.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH runs to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

DR. KHORY'S BOMBAY MATERIA MEDICA. Price, Rs. 6. Union Press, Dhobitalao; Radhabai, and Gopal Narayan, Kalbadevi.

DOCTOR P. MERLO gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43, Hornby Road.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a First Class Certificated Mill Engineer and Mill-wright, 12 years in charge of large Cotton Mills, thoroughly understands single and double compound Triple Expansion Engines. Good references for ability and sobriety. Economy in fuel guaranteed.—Apply "G. D.," care of this Office.

COMPOSITORS.—Good JOBBING and NEWS HANDS WANTED. Only competent men will be appointed—Apply, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

MANY who generally find trouble with their DOMESTIC SERVANTS are requested to apply to R. NOWROSJEE, who will PROCURE and SUPPLY them with Best and Sharp men, opposite Macropolo, Meadow Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay.—First-class French Cook. Breakfast or Tiffin ; Re. 1, Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort. Best view, Excellent Table, First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwar

KHUNDALLA, TO LET, "Victoria Lodge" and "Deena Villa" with an extensive view, completely furnished.—Apply N. I. MANECKJI, Girgaum Back Road.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with am-

FOR SALE, a TIGER CUB, size of a panther ; in perfect condition.—Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A large Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment with Goodwill, Fixtures, Show Cases, &c. Apply "FINIS," *Bombay Gazette.*

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS ! ! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pinctures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40 L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

"VICTORESS" (3 sizes) New Fortress (2 sizes) and Aidress Cooking Stoves, for burning Coal, Wood, Charcoal or Coke. Send for priced illustrated catalogue. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Mrs. Lake, Rampart Row. Great reduction in prices. Cheap dresses, &c., made to order. Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Ball and other dress materials at very low prices.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION. Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co.. Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

SILK SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS.—We have a large and beautiful choice of these favorite Shirtings, the most comfortable and durable Shirts for morning wear, at Rs. 33 per 1-4 dozen or Rs. 3-8 the yard. BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE to Mofussil residents. As we wish that our superior K. V. TEAS can be drunk in every household, a parcel of 7lbs. will be sent free of railway charge. Price list on application.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE, &c., BARRACK FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Captain H. D. Olivier, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Barrack stores (Military Store Lane, Fort,) consisting of unserviceable Tables, Chairs, Couches, Boxes Cot-boards, Baths, Clubs, Cup-boards, Pad Looks, Receptacles, Water Tanks, Trunks, Casks, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th March, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.
WITHOUT RESERVE
at Rampart Row, in the old shop of Messrs, HAMILTON AND CO.
ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, THE 23RD AND 24TH DAY OF MARCH.
Sale to commence at 1-30 p.m.

MESSRS. SORABJEE CAWASJEE AND Co. ARE INSTRUCTED to sell by Public Auction the surplus stock-in-trade, consisting of various sorts of valuable fancy articles, &c., belonging to

MESSRS. BOLTON & Co.

The same consisting of Leather Goods, solid Leather Portmanteaus, Lady's Companions, Bags, Writing and Office Requisites, Glass Ware, Plated Ware, Enamelled Ware, K. O Table Lamps. K. O. Stoves, Bird Cages, Medicine Chests, Perfumery Stationery, Water Filters, Clocks, Timepieces, Watches, M. O. P. and Ivory, Buttons, and a Large Collection of Toys in variety.

Also a handsome collection of (the celebrated, "Thonet" of Vienna)
Superb Bentwood Furniture Walnut Polished, most stylish and latest design.

Drawing, Dining, and Bed Room Chairs. Rocking Chairs, Easy Chairs, Folding Chairs, Children's (high) Chairs and Carriage Chair's, Office Revolving Chairs. Piano-stools, Foot-stools, High (Table) Stools, Flower-pot Stands, Bedroom, Sofas, Couches, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Commission Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place :—

A large quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Horses at OOMER JAMAL'S Stable, opposite the Byculla Club.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of different dealers, proceeding to their native country.

A lot of Arab, Persian and Australian horses, consisting of racers, chargers, galloways, ponies, &c., &c.

The horses are on view.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian Horses at Byculla.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mr. Ally bin Ameer's Stable, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., the property of different dealers, proceeding to their native country.

A lot of high caste Arab and Persian horses, consisting of racers, chargers, hunters, ponies, galloways, &c., &c.

The horses will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at B. B. and C. I. Railway Foreman's Quarters, Parell, the Blackwood and Teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, firstrate pictures, table and hanging Kerosine lamps, table ornaments, &c. The property of J. H. Wardall Esq.

Full particulars, will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 178 Narayen Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill, close to Kessowjee Naik's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome artistic plain and open carved household furniture in teak-black, Mahogany and walnutwood (specially made to order), superb German Silver ware of exquisite design (specially ordered from Europe) very handsome French porcelain of the finest quality, numerous table ornaments in fine Satsuma, and Kanga ware, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome 1-2-4, and 5 lights gas chandelier, a firstrate mahogany full-sized slate Billiard table by Bennett and Co., with balls, cues &c., a handsome solid Mahogany pianoforte. firstrate Marble clocks, large size old bronze figures, fish bowl with gold fish on stand, firstrate iron fire proof safe, a large collection of choice and rare plants, some of which are specially imported from home garden, fountain, &c., &c.. the property of J. Janni, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th March, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE.*
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the ombay Government, dated the 26th March nd 25th July, 1884, respectively
rice, Re. ; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

SATURDAY'S financial quotations wired from London show no change from those of the previous day in any item. In the General Porduce Market also there was no further movement.

To our last advices regarding Cotton we have now to add that the Liverpool Market opened quiet this morning, probable Sales, 10,000 bales ; Imports, 3,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	5,37,284
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	2,58,026
Other Deposits	Inc.	13,29,607
Government Securities	Dec.	22,752
Loans	Inc.	1,16,853
Bills Discounted	Inc.	8,11,575
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	3,28,225
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	13,57,400

The continuance of comparatively easy money for the time of year is indicated by the above figures, which show, it will be noticed, a material increase in private Deposits ; and though Loans have increased slightly and Discounts sensibly, the net falling off in trade requirements (which might be expected to be now increasing week by week) is four lakhs, an addition to Government Deposits having helped to bring up the increase in the Bank's Cash Balance since the previous Saturday to over 13½ lakhs.

COTTON.—The advices to hand from the governing markets since Saturday morning have been of a colourless complexion ; but the general expectation appears now rather against improvement in Liverpool and New York ; and it seems to be principally owing to the firmness of dealers ever since the season opened, supported as they have been by local buyers, that our market has not broken down under the neglect of buyers for export, and the discouraging news from outside. To-day our market has been dull, with only a few small lots of Oomra descriptions and Bengal reported as sold ; but prices, though weak, have generally been quoted the same as at closing last week, the official quotations for the principal growths being as follows :—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals	182	176	172	March & April.
Sheagaum	...	210	205-6	do.
Khangaum	...	214	209	do.
Julgaum	...	202	197	do.
Barsee	...	217	211	March.
Bhownuggur	217	205-6	196	Mar. & April.
Dhollera, Bombay pressed.	210	200-1	191-2	do.
Broach	237	230	227-8	March.
Dharwar	...	...	204	May.

WHEAT.—Small lots of new Ekdani are arriving and can be had at an anna above our quotations for April-May delivery. A little Hard Yellow has also come forward, and is quoted at Rs. 4-7-6 per cwt., the rate for April-May being Rs. 4-6-3 per cwt.

SEEDS.—In *Linseed* there is little doing either in new or old Seed, and dealers quote previous rates in each case. *Poppy Seed* is an anna higher for new, and there are buyers at Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt. for April-May delivery. *Rapeseed* is firm and has advanced to our quotations for new to arrive, some business being reported at the rates, say :—

Yellow Guzerat	Rs.	6	1	0	cwt.
Do. Cawnpore	"	5	10	6	"
Do. Delhi	"	5	2	0	"
Red do.	"	5	2	0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	16,130	bales.
Wheat	17,885	cwt.
Linseed	13,895	"
Rapeseed	1,489	"
Gingelly	4,616	"
Groundnuts	8,961	"

FREIGHTS may be called steady, though with little or no increase in the volume of business passing. Cargo has been booked for Antwerp today at 20s. per ton ; and for Havre at 20s to 20s. 6d. For Genoa, business has been done for the middle of next month at 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at about Saturday's closing rates, and 1s. 4 11-16d. was generally quoted for 3 months' sight Credits ; but as the day advanced, a weaker feeling was apparent, and a decline of 1-32d. all round was established. Some private Wire Transfer was placed in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 4 17-32d. ; but enquiry for the Bank medium of remittance has been absent. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4½d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 21-32d. to 11-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·76.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet. The cash rate was quoted at 98⅞, and for the next two accounts 98 13-16 and 98 9-16, respectively, were named, 4½ per cents. being called 105¼ ; but no business of importance was done, and the rates were to a great extent nominal, the market closing early in the afternoon on account of the death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nasservanjee Petit. From the same cause the Share Market has remained closed all day.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th March as compared with the statement of the 10th March 1888 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 10. Rs.	March 17. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,70,792	59,08,076
do. do. at Branches	24,07,388	21,49,362
Other Deposits	2,88,22,963	3,01,52,570
Post Bills	13,436	11,128
Cash Credits undrawn	10,72,211	10,96,508
Rs	5,03,36,790	5,19,67,644
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	35,98,784	35,76,032
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	48,67,719	45,65,104
Loans, on Security of do.	28,63,238	29,80,091
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,225	2,464
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,43,89,430	2,52,01,005
Stamps	28,039	28,176
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,86,756		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,85,000	3,01,514	3,01,756
Bullion	1,34,800	1,33,800
Cash Balances with Correspondents	9,52,597	6,24,372
Cash and Currency Notes	1,31,97,444	1,45,54,844
	5,03,36,790	5,19,67,644

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy referen
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3' HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

WEEKES—WARD—February 27, at Belsize-park, Arthur Weekes, M A, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-law, of the Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint, to Jessie Nelson, daughter of Nelson Ward, of Belsize-park, and of the Royal Courts of Justice.

DEATHS.

BROUGHAM—February 29, at Penrith, Thomas Brougham, Major-Gen Royal Artillery, late Bengal, aged 70.

COOK—February 29, at Edinburgh, the Rev George Cook, D D, Minister of Borgue, Kirkcudbright, late Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bombay, aged 75.

COTTON—February 23, at Weston-super-Mare, Susan Jessie, widow of the late Joseph John Cotton, of the Madras Civil Service, aged 64.

DICK—February 20, at Ramsgate, Jane Eliza, daughter of the late George Stuart Dick, Esq, of Mirzapore, N-W P, and granddaughter of General George Dick, of the Bengal Army.

GOULD—March 15, at London, Ellen Charlotte, the beloved wife of C Gould, of Calcutta, aged 69 years and 3 months.

HAMILTON—March 1, at Torquay, Gen R Hamilton, C B, Madras Staff Corps, retired.

IREMONGER—February 21, at Skegness, Lincolnshire, Henry Edward Iremonger, Col, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 61.

RITHERDON—February 28, Edward Ritherdon, for 30 years Surveyor of Shipping to the Honourable East India Company, and to the Secretary of State for India, aged 59.

RIVETT-CARNAC—February 28, at Southsea, Col E Stirling Rivett-Carnac (late 11th P A O Hussars), aged 47.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SIMEON—BROOKS—March 17, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, by the Rev H Squires, Charles Barrington Simeon, Revenue Establishment, State Railways, 2nd son of the late Col R G Simeon, 15th B C, to Hilda Kathleen Page, eldest daughter of Joshua Brooks, Esq.

DEATH.

HEERAMANECK—March 19, at Grant Road, close to the Railway Station, Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Heeramaneck. The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) evening at 3 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—March 12, at Jullunder, the wife of Mr Cecil M Barton, of a daughter.

SALMON—March 13, at Bankipore, the wife of A McD Salmon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—MASEYK—March 14, at St John's Church, Calcutta, Chas Browne to El'a Maud, youngest daughter of the late C Maseyk of Kuddum Saur.

GREGSON—EVANS—March 12, at Havelock Chapel, Agra, by the Rev T Evans, George W Gregson to Rhoda M Evans, eldest daughter of Rev T Evans.

DEATHS.

NICOLL—March 14, at 4, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, Jennie, beloved wife of Thomas T Nicoll.

TOWER—March 10, at Kasauli, Dorothy Olive, infant daughter of Lieut-Colonel A Tower, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, aged 5 months and 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1888.

WE quoted a few days since from a home paper an account of the relations early in the century of the banking house of Palmer and Co. with the Nizam's Government. As a chapter of history the article dealt with matter much too familiar to be of great value ; it serves its purpose, however, as a preliminary to the account that is given of the journey to India of Sir Horace Rumbold, now British Minister at the Hague, and lately in the same capacity at Athens, who, having gone to Hyderabad this cold weather with certain claims against the Nizam's Government in his pocket, has gone home three lakhs the richer for his journey. As to these claims and the result of them, the latest and we believe the only official information concerning them is that contained in the Progress Report issued by the Hyderabad Minister last week. Therein we are told that Sir Horace Rumbold's claims, which had been pending for upwards of half a century, have at length been settled. "Sir Horace Rumbold came to Hyderabad a few months since for the purpose of urging them personally upon the Government, and the Debt Commission was directed to hold a summary inquiry into the matter, and to report on their merits. The members of the Commission were not unanimous in their view of the claims, and it was considered advisable to make a compromise. The payment of three lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose, of which Rs. 85,000 were paid at once, and the balance is to be paid in annual instalments of Rs. 50,000." And so, we suppose, the tradition of the fabulous wealth of the East will be kept alive in the West. Now the record tells us so much that the world will be exceedingly curious to know more. These claims being, as the Minister observes, more than half a century old, apparently belong to those good old days when Palmer and Co., in which firm an ancestor of Sir Horace Rumbold's was a partner, found the money which Chandu Lall squandered, and charged for it at a rate which would shock even the Greek bankers of Constantinople. The period of their origin is not the most favourable feature of these claims. They are very old, for Sir William Rumbold ceased to be a partner in the firm in 1823, a few months before it became bankrupt, but from the accounts that have been given of the nature of the business of the famous Hyderabad banking firm they are not very venerable. The marvel is that despite the Statute of Limitations and the failing memory of men they have been kept alive for so long. It is asked by the London newspaper which has told us once more the old familiar story of Palmer and Co. whether claims on the part of that firm have been previously submitted to the Hyderabad Government, and if so what answer was given to them. The question is put as though it were intended to carry its own answer with it. Now in the Hyderabad Administration Report for 1294 Fasli (1884-85) contains a paragraph relating to the liabilities of the State which seems to throw a strong light on this matter. It refers to a memorandum of the late Minister's on the State Debts, in which we are told that although some of the claims on account of liabilities incurred anterior to the late Sir Salar Jung's accession to office have been admitted and adjusted, "the majority have, on close scrutiny, been found to have little or no foundation. The usurious interest charged by the houses of Rumbold, Palmer and Company, Poorunmull, and others, is well known and there is little doubt that all such creditors of the State in the old days were paid over and over again. A claim was put forward some years ago by the heirs of Sir William Rumbold, and revived from time to time, but on its last appearance *it was rejected under the advice of the Government of India.*"

This is a very remarkable preliminary to the surrender at discretion which the Nizam's Government have now made. How is so complete a success following so complete a failure to be accounted for ? The presentation in person of Sir Horace Rumbold's claims may have had something to do with it. The Minister at the Hague is one of the courtliest and most accomplished of men ; he belongs to a profession in which the arts of persuasion are reckoned as resources of primary utility, and perhaps it needed such a voice as his to give plausibility to a cause of action that dated back more than sixty years. But if personal advocacy had anything to do with his success it was not the only factor that worked for him. An up-country paper tells us—and it may be believed on the point—that Sir Horace Rumbold went to Hyderabad armed with letters from the Prince of Wales and from Lord Lytton ; we believe the list of letters commendatory is longer, however, than is here indicated. How far these may have added strength to his claim ; how far they may have persuaded the Debt Commission that the descendant of "Palmer and Co." being a man whom the King delighted to honour it would not be worth their while to say no to him ; how far, even, they were urged towards complaisance by the fact that Sir Horace Rumbold was the guest of the Resident—all this must be known much better in Hyderabad than it can be here. Here, indeed, we can only judge of the propriety or otherwise of using illustrious names and influential friendships and associations for the furtherance of demands upon any public authority whatever, even upon a Native State. Even if, as is possible, a much greater use was made of them than was intended by the writers, they are open to the objection that there would be impropriety in putting them to any use whatever in the prosecution of the most legitimate claims. The practical present bearing of this element of the case is obvious. If irregular intervention of this kind, however innocent its intent, really did take place it constitutes a very cogent reason for asking what was the intrinsic merit of the claims in support of which it was invoked. The public have no direct means of judging whether Sir Horace Rumbold's case was a good or a bad one. He has not put it before the world, though he might easily have ensured that as much publicity should be given to the grounds on which he had asked for the Nizam's lakhs as was certain to be given to the fact that three lakhs had been awarded him. Not knowing anything directly as to the merits of Sir Horace Rumbold's case the world will judge of them indirectly, and it will think none the better of them when it learns that letters from eminent personages played in this quest for Hyderabad rupees a part which would have been refused them in any judicial investigation or quasi-judicial investigation whatever, either in the court or its precincts, not excluding its backstairs. There would have been less ground for pressing for publicity for these proceedings had Sir Horace Rumbold left his letters commendatory at Athens.

The Nizam's Government cannot leave the matter as it stands. Much more than its own interests are involved, though the house of Palmer and Co. has other descendants, and if three lakhs are to be had for the asking and nobody knows why, Sir Horace Rumbold will have imitators. One, indeed, is said to be already preparing to come forward with a modest claim of twelve lakhs, and there is no reason why they should not present themselves in troops. But it should be understood at Hyderabad that this particular case is not the concern of the Nizam's Government alone. If they have reluctantly consented to handing over a large sum of money in satisfaction of claims whose validity they doubted the world will wonder at their generosity, without admiring it but at the same time without censuring it. The other party to the transaction, however, has a responsibility to English public opinion which cannot be and we believe will not be evaded. Any day we may hear that some inquiring member of Parliament has confronted Sir John Gorst with the question whether the claims on the strength of which three lakhs have been awarded to an officer high in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service are identical with claims which two years ago were disallowed on the advice of the Government of India. We will not anticipate the answer that would have to be given to this question, but it is imperatively necessary in the public interest that it should be put, and that the whole story of these claims and the award that has been made upon them should be told. Sir Horace Rumbold, as a public official, has less right than anyone else would have to claim secrecy for the transaction, even if the Nizam's Government, with responsibilities to the British Government on the one hand, and to its own subjects on the other, were free to keep silent concerning it. He, at all events, is bound to place himself above suspicion, and it is not within his choice whether or not the public should know the grounds of his claim to this large payment from the Hyderabad Treasury. Besides this there are public men at home with strong views upon the "drain" from India which charges of administration—necessary and otherwise—entail, and who most certainly will not pass unnoticed auxiliary streams of this kind. The British *raj* stands in the position of a protector of the Native States—of a protector of their finances no less than of their peace and security—and we put it very strongly that the action of every British official who appears at a native court, even if he be a suitor from Athens, should be strictly in harmony with that aspect of the Government which he serves. It is to satisfy a legitimate desire to learn how far this very solemn obligation was kept in view during these proceedings that we urge the Nizam's Government to bring the whole case into the light.

THE Victoria Terminal Buildings may be said to have reached the stage of completion yesterday, when the statue of the Queen-Empress was uncovered. The event passed in an entirely undemonstrative way, just as the new Victoria Dock received its first steamer the other day in solemn silence, unrecognized by the public and the authorities. This seems to be our Bombay way now-a-days, and we think it practical, businesslike, and nobly unsentimental. But they manage things better in Bengal and everywhere else. They are not altogether unbusinesslike on the other side of India, and yet when they have to inaugurate a big bridge there—as for instance the Hooghly and Benares Bridges—the occasion is deemed worthy of some public recognition, the Viceroy attends, and the engineers receive due honours at the hands of Government. Something of this sort would not have been inappropriate here, little though it might have been in harmony with the fine utilitarianism which refuses to see in a railway station anything but a place to start trains from and a railway office anything but a place to cover from the heat and the storm an agent, an auditor, an engineer, and the *dii minores.* With the Governor and a son of the Queen-Empress in our midst it might have been possible to arrange for the inauguration with due public ceremonial of a work in which the State, as a guarantor of the railway, has a direct interest. The buildings are unique in their kind, and as a splendid monument of the railway era in India it seems as much against the fitness of things as against precedent to treat the completion of them as unceremoniously as the completion of an engine shed. However, the building itself is as eloquent as the most eloquent speeches that could have been made in consecrating it to public use. It does justice, in a fine group of medallion heads judiciously distributed over its surface, to the services of many co-operators with railway enterprise in India. Lord Dufferin and Lord Reay are there, so also is Lord Dalhousie, the creator of a State railway policy in India ; so are Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the 2nd Baronet, Colonel Holland, the Chairman of the Company, and Mr. Watt, the Managing Director. The one head that is necessary to complete the group is that of the late Major-General Hancock, Secretary to Government in the Railway Department, for to that able man Bombay largely owes it that a station so worthy of the city have been constructed. The omission can be easily repaired, and we hope it will be.

THE formal request of the Russian Ambassador that the Sultan should summon Prince Ferdinand to leave Bulgaria will probably bring matters to a crisis. Germany will support M. Nelidoff if the accession of the Emperor Frederick does not change the conditions under which Prince Bismarck has hitherto controlled the foreign policy of the Empire. We have not heard as yet whether any measure of success has attended the mission of Count Herbert Bismarck to London to bring Lord Salisbury round to Prince Bismarck's view that Russian policy should be allowed free scope in Bulgaria. It is scarcely possible that Lord Salisbury, who seems to have entered into some understanding with Italy in a contrary sense, should now agree to allow Russia to do as she pleases with Prince Ferdinand. But if Lord Salisbury determine to close his ears to Count Herbert's charming, will Prince Bismarck change his attitude in regard to the Russian demand that Prince Ferdinand shall be summoned to quit Bulgaria ? Will Turkey venture to refuse the request now addressed to her, if Prince Bismarck supports it ? France, which covets the Russian alliance, must of course on this occasion say ditto to Prince Bismarck. Lord Salisbury will find it rather embarrassing to counsel Turkey to refuse to accede to a demand so powerfully and so peremptorily urged. The value of the understanding with Italy does not now seem quite so indubitable as the London press imagined it to be only a few weeks ago.

THERE surely must be some error in the telegram stating that it is rumoured in Constantinople that negotiations are pending between the British Government and the Porte to effect the evacuation of Egypt in the April of next year, apparently as an equivalent for a right of free passage for British men-of-war through the Dardanelles without obtaining special leave. The Sultan could not accord a right of free passage to the war ships of any of the Great Powers without a violation of the treaty obligation to close the Straits to all war ships. When Admiral Hornby took the British fleet through the Dardanelles, in 1878, he did so in the full knowledge that the Sultan—in whose interest the step was taken—could not legalise it, and that the batteries might at any moment open fire on his vessels. In that case the Dardanelles must have been "forced ;" but the use of force would have been an act of war. The British Government would be very unwilling to stipulate for a privilege of the kind now spoken of, for it would furnish Russia with good ground for preferring a claim for an equality of treatment. Her naval forces in the Black Sea, now in course of rapid development, would thus obtain the free access to the Mediterranean which it has been the consistent object of our diplomacy for the last century to avert.

THE Committee appointed to consider and report on the long pending question of the erection of the new Municipal buildings has resolved to recommend the Corporation to vote fifteen lakhs for the purpose. It will be remembered that a proposal to expend seven lakhs on the building of the Municipal Offices was some three years since rejected by a majority of one, Dr. Peterson having asserted that five lakhs would be ample for the buildings and the site. The five lakhs have grown into fifteen ; if we wait a little longer they will probably become twenty. The story of the Sibylline books can be read with advantage even in these days.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was called for yesterday, but was adjourned for want of a quorum till Monday next. Some seventy meetings have been convened during the past year—to say nothing of Committee meetings of the whole house. No wonder that the willing horse shows signs of lying down. The Committee on the Expansion Report failed to get a quorum on Saturday.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met for the fifth time at noon yesterday for the further consideration of the clauses of the Municipal Bill and rose at 7-45, having gone through the long list of amendments with the exception of various verbal alterations rendered necessary by the passing of several amended clauses. Several amendments affecting building regulations were accepted, whilst the sections dealing with the fire brigade underwent a radical change, and the levying of a rate for payment of fire-brigade charges was agreed upon. It was decided that the framing of bye-laws should form part of the functions of the Corporation instead of the Commissioner. A further discussion took place as to communications from Government with the Municipal authorities, and the provisions underwent some slight modifications. The Council then adjourned till Saturday for the consideration of a communication for the Government of India respecting the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court and the verbal amendments. The third reading of the Bill has been fixed for this day week.

THE following telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, dated the 17th inst., is published in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* :—"Following telegram received from British Consul, Alexandria :—Quarantine in Egypt against arrivals from Rangoon. Will impose quarantine at Aden and Perrim."

THE Rev. Dr. Hastie has entered a suit against the convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland and the Secretary of the Foreign Mission, for £2,700 as arrears of salary, and £7,500 for damages. He also claims £55 per month salary from January of the present year, till he demits office. Dr. Hastie states that he was in 1883 illegally removed from his office, and wrongfully deprived of his emoluments as principal of the General Assembly's Institution at Calcutta. The defenders affirm that the whole case was fully heard by the General Assembly in May, 1884, and that the pursuer at that time accepted £152 10s. from the defenders, in payment of all that was due to him.

ACCORDING to *Vanity Fair,* the appointment of Lord Dufferin to be Ambassador at Rome has fallen like a bomb-shell amongst the members of the Diplomatic Service. It had been arranged in their minds as beyond any possible doubt that Lord Vivian was to succeed Sir John Savile Lumley, and that Sir Francis Plunkett was to succeed Lord Vivian at Brussels. Hence the wailing and gnashing of teeth in diplomatic circles. In point of fact, the members of our diplomacy have met with a succession of disappointments lately. First, Sir R. Thomson's post was filled by Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, an outsider ; next, Lord Lyons was succeeded by Lord Lytton, a pensioner ; next, the vacancy caused by Sir William Stuart's retirement has given no general step in the line, since it ended only in the re-employment of Mr. F. St. John, formerly Minister at Venezuela, who was unemployed. Now the last straw comes with the advent of Lord Dufferin. The openings in diplomacy now are the not very inviting post of Minister at Venezuela when diplomatic relations shall be re-established, and the much more desirable, but not highly-paid post of Minister in Switzerland on Sir Francis Adam's approaching retirement. There is likewise the post of Minister at Stockholm, owing to the recent death of Mr. Corbett.

IN an account lately published of the Turkish army, it was stated that M. Mauser had declined to supply the Porte with any more of his new repeating rifles till he received the first instalment of the stipulated price. According to the latest reports from Constantinople, Herr Krupp was equally disinclined to give the Sultan unlimited credit. He informed the Turkish War Minister that unless paid £T.20,000 within eight days, he would close the account. Fortunately for Turkey, something turned up. A company which had received a concession for working a rich copper-mine in Asia paid £T.120,000 into the Turkish treasury on account. This enabled the War-Minister to forthwith send £T.20,000 to Herr Krupp and £T.100,000 to M. Mauser.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 18.

M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador, has requested the Porte to summon Prince Ferdinand to leave Bulgaria.

THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

It is rumoured all about here that negotiations are going on between England and the Porte for the evacuation of Egypt before April 1889, the Porte consenting to the passage of British Ironclads through the Dardanelles without obtaining special leave.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, MARCH 18.

His Majesty has enjoyed a most refreshing sleep. The severe cold prevents him from taking exercise.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Tanjore left Aden at 5 p.m. yesterday (Extra) for Bombay.

THE THIBETAN DIFFICULTY.

ADVANCE OF TROOPS ON LINGTU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

Colonel Graham's little force was to have concentrated on Sunday at Lingtam for the advance upon the Lingtu fort, making the last March in a body to the foot of the hill. The telegrams to-day give no news as to the attitude of the Thibetans, except that they are still there holding the post with some 700 or 800 men. Of these, however, only 200 or so are regulars, the remainder being villagers who have been pressed into the service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 18.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia arrived here this morning from Bombay.

LISBON, MARCH 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, MARCH 19.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, MARCH 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Poseidon, which left Bombay on the 15th instant, arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats limited demand.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. do.	72 1-16d.
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106⅞
Bar Silver	43⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.

A RECENT Central Asian Blue Book contains a useful though brief epitome by Colonel Holdich, R. E., of the surveys carried out under his direction on the Afghan frontier. In it he makes mention of a special report "embracing all the new geographical information of value" obtained by the Boundary Commission, "and the collateral points of scientific interest arising therefrom." "What has become of this special report?" asks a home paper. "Surely it ought to have been published by this time. Throughout the whole dispute with Russia we have constantly lost ground owing to our ignorance of geography. The information which would obviate such mistakes in future is now carefully concealed, not only from the general public, to whom it would be of considerable interest, but also from the majority of officers and public servants on whom will devolve the task of settling the next controversy that arises. There can be no possible excuse for suppressing the scientific information collected."

A WELL-KNOWN personage at the Berlin Court sends *Vanity Fair* the following particulars respecting Prince William of Prussia, and which are of special interest just now, when he may any day be called to the throne. Prince William, writes my informant, was born in 1859. When a baby, the nurse let him fall on the floor, injuring his arm so that the left one is shorter than the right. This defect he conceals as much as possible in public, by wearing a loose Hussar dolman over the left shoulder. He has been brought up most rigidly under the military *regime*. He went to Bonn, where he lived a gay life, fully sharing in the well-known freaks of the students at that University. He speaks French and English fluently. Prince William is, as is generally known, jokingly styled "The second Frederick the Great." He cares little for art and science. He reminds one very much of his grandfather, the present Emperor, but lacks the latter's coolness and caution. One of his most prominent characteristics is his violent hatred to France and everything French, even to the French pleasant characteristic of *bonhomie*; and what is worse, French art in all its branches. Once at a dinner, on champagne being offered him, he remarked, "I never touch French wines." It will be a turning-point in the history of Europe when this rough Prince enters the European political arena.

THE *World* writes:—The knighting of Dr. John William Tyler, C.I.E., who is reputed to be the best whist-player in India, has undoubtedly occasioned more commotion and more correspondence than the conferring of any similar distinction during the whole course of her Majesty's reign. Indian warriors and Indian statesmen are positively aghast at the honours showered on the fortunate Governor of the Agra Gaol. The Queen from the first took the liveliest interest in the dusky denizens of the mimic bazaar at South Kensington; she looked on Dr. Tyler as their natural protector, and when she made him a C.I.E., and summoned him successively to Windsor, Osborne, and Balmoral, the traditions of the "service" were shaken from Cape Cormorin to the Himalayas. Dr. Tyler came back to us with the Jubilee bringing to her Majesty's those portly *khitmutgars*, Sheikh Mahomed Bakhs and Hafiz Abdul Kareen, whose presence nearly caused a revolution amongst the menial members of the household, but who recently figured so conspicuously in the Princess Beatrice's "Queen of Sheba" tableau. During the Jubilee Dr. Tyler still further distinguished himself. He personally presented an address, couched in Persian poetry, from the loyal and grateful artisans; he danced at the State Ball in the Royal set, to the chagrin of Lord Fife, K.T.; and he is even reputed to have asked for a "peg" at a Royal afternoon tea. The Queen finally made up her mind to knight him, and she has done so in spite of the protests of the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, Lord Cross, and half a dozen different departments. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to convey the intelligence to Dr. Tyler by telegraph, and she promptly ended the controversy by strictly forbidding any further allusion to the subject. As soon as the necessary fees are forthcoming, the name of Sir John William Tyler, C.I.E., of Agra, will be added to the long and illustrious roll of Knights Bachelor.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 2.

THE Deptford election, the political event of the week and the most exciting electoral combat that has taken place since the present Government came into office, has absorbed and is still absorbing public attention. I cannot say that the return of Mr. Darling took anybody by surprise, though it is said that the Liberal Unionists were prepared for an opposite result. Some hours before the polling was known, Colonel Nolan, who, as an old Parliamentary hand and a former whip of the Home Rule party, may be supposed to know something about these things, remarked that if Mr. Blunt, or rather Mr. Blunt's representatives succeeded in reducing the Conservative majority by 200 it was as much as they could reasonably expect. As a matter of fact, they reduced it by 252, and polled five hundred more votes than were recorded for the Radical candidate, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, at the general election of 1885, when Liberalism was at its high water mark. It is hardly fair to compare Deptford with Southwark, for although the former contains a very large working-class element, it also contains what the latter does not—a considerable admixture of what for the want of a better term may be called the comfortable classes. Villadom in Deptford almost to a man went for Mr. Darling, if we are to believe local reports. It is easy enough to understand this. Liberals cannot shut their eyes to the fact that the prosperous residents in the environs of London are as a body becoming more and more Conservative or rather anti-Liberal, and that it is hopeless to attempt to win back the middle classes, who formerly were staunch supporters of what used to be termed the party of progress and reform. I know a Gladstonian who lives in one of the most popular suburbs and who declares that among the hundreds of men who come into town every morning by his train he is the only one who admits to being a believer in the G. O. M. Some Radicals think they might have done better with another candidate. This is not likely. It may be true, as Mr. Evelyn says, that many moderate persons who finally supported him were frightened by Mr. Blunt's concessions to the Socialists and, as Lady Anne Blunt maintains in a letter to the paper this morning, that two hundred Radicals abstained from voting for her husband because of his refusal to pledge himself to any system of education that would injure denominational schools. But it is perfectly impossible for any candidate in these days to please every section of the Liberals. This may be practicable when the Liberal party exhibits the same solidarity as the Conservative party, but not before. However, it is very likely that the Home Rule candidate did suffer through his enforced absence from the contest. Cynics might say that instead of being an injury it was an advantage. Certainly it would not be a disadvantage in some parts of the kingdom. The London elector has one peculiarity; his interest in politics is not consuming, but he likes to personally know the candidate, and if the latter does not call upon him to ask for his vote he considers himself affronted. It is quite true that the Liberal organization in Deptford was bad, but the friends of Mr. Blunt made prodigious efforts, and it was a keen disappointment to them that he was not returned. The Gladstonian press professes to regard the success of the Conservative as what Lord Randolph would call a blessing in disguise, and many Liberals will try to convince you that Mr. Blunt's return would have been detrimental to the interests of their party. They argue that if the seat had been won from the Unionists, the Government would have modified still further their Irish policy, whereas now they will go on putting Nationalist M. P.'s and editors into prison until the country becomes so disgusted that it will turn them out of office. The answer to this is obvious. So long as the alliance continues—and the only chance at present of its being even temporarily and partially strained is Mr. T. W. Russell's threatened action in regard to arrears—Lord Salisbury can afford to snap his fingers at the constituencies until 1893, and a great deal may happen before then. But there is no reason to think that the Prime Minister would treat the constituencies in such a contumelious manner. In spite of what he said the other day as to the duty of the Government to fix its own time for resigning, if Lord Salisbury saw that the country was dead against him, he would not be long in recommending her Majesty to dissolve Parliament.

The House of Commons has taken kindly to the early hours. So popular are they that some members think that before very long Parliament will find it convenient and desirable to meet still earlier than three o'clock. There is no reason why the House should not assemble at noon and rise just before dinner-time. The business would be better conducted, and we should hear less of that demoralization of members which is the subject of a good deal of private conversation, and which was hinted at in the article in the *St. James's Gazette* on Parliamentary manners, to which I referred last week. City men and lawyers would grumble even more than they do now, but it is obvious that the interests of the House and of the country generally must stand before those of individuals. It might be said that if the House met at twelve, ministers would not have time to attend properly to their official duties; but they could easily do two hours' office work before going down to the House, and some at least of their departmental duties—duties by the way less irksome than many persons imagine—could just as well be performed at St. Stephen's as in Whitehall. There might be an objection to having the administrative offices and the legislative chambers under the same roof, but there would be something to be said in its favour on the score of convenience. Nothing could be worse than the present arrangement, or rather want of arrangement, and the way that some of our Government offices are housed is by no means creditable to the nation. Perhaps, the Chairman of Committees, Mr. Courtney, will devote attention to this matter if he should ever see his way to give definite shape to the ideas with which he entertained us a few nights ago as to what the House of Commons of the future should be like.

People are still very much occupied with our great mystery man, Lord Randolph. There is a general consensus of opinion not to be surprised at anything he may say or do. He has not yet fulminated against Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, but it would not be safe to conclude that he has abandoned his intention, if he ever had say such intention, of speaking out his mind on this subject. He has not hitherto given the Government much support this Session, nor has he been specially hostile. There are still rumours afloat that Lord Cross is destined before very long to leave the India Office, but we do not hear much of his being succeeded by the member for South Paddington. Lord Randolph is said to be in an unamiable frame of mind just now, and certainly he showed some impatience when criticising the Treasury in Committee of Supply the other night. Scarcely any notice has been taken of one incident which caused some talk in the House. Whilst Mr. Jackson, the Secretary to the Treasury, was defending himself from the attack of the noble lord, the latter remarked in a rather peremptory manner, "Answer my question!" "I will answer the noble lord," replied Mr. Jackson, "in my own way." The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer has also taken some little part in the discussions on the new procedure rules, and he went out of his way to pay a compliment to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Bryce was anxious that the House should agree to a proposition giving priority after Whitsuntide to public Bills other than Government Bills in an order to be determined by the number of signatures subscribed for them. The Irish leader made a speech against the proposal and was attacked by Mr. Courtney. Lord Randolph came to the rescue of Mr. Parnell, declaring that so far from his speech being, as Mr. Courtney said, pervaded by a fallacy it displayed the Irish leader's "usually keen instinct." This admission will probably be made use of against Lord Randolph the next time he finds himself in antagonism with the Parnellites.

In spite of the rather depressing effect of the Deptford election, Sir Charles Russell's motion for an inquiry into the conditions subject to which open air meetings may be held in the Metropolis created more interest than anything else that has taken place so far this Session. The applications for seats in the public galleries were largely in excess of the accommodation, and some hundreds of people who came down on the chance of getting into the House went away disappointed. The debate cannot be described as particularly exhilarating. Sir Charles Russell, though a very skilful advocate, is not a first-class Parliamentary speaker, and although Mr. Matthews is not ineffective his manner is scarcely engaging. Mr. Burdett Coutts, who has all the assurance of his brother, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, without the latter's cleverness and fluency, was entitled as one of the London members to take part in the debate, but he spoke much longer than was necessary and rather bored the House. It was amusing to notice how the members put their heads together when Mr. Burdett Coutts got up, looked at the hon. gentlemen and then smiled. Mr. Matthews for sometime seemed unable to remove his gaze from the hon. member for Westminster. Mr. Bradlaugh who had been taking notes all the time the Home Secretary was on his legs made or rather began a clever speech from his point of view. He was listened to with marked attention not only by the members on his own side, but by the gentlemen sitting opposite. They cheered him heartily when he said that it was not his habit to occupy the time of the House needlessly. And many of them seemed to thoroughly enjoy the contemptuous manner in which he disposed of Mr. Burdett Coutts. Whatever may be thought about Mr. Bradlaugh's opinion, no one can deny that he could not have conquered and maintained his present position in Parliament without displaying considerable powers. His artistic cleverness was shown by a little incident which occurred just before midnight. Finding that he could not conclude last night he moved the adjournment. The Speaker said he was not entitled to do that, but that in two minutes the debate would naturally be adjourned. Mr. Bradlaugh equal to the occasion said that he had once resolved that he would never speak to occupy the time of the House for the mere purpose of passing time, but it would be an absurdity for him to commence another division of his agrument at that time, and he would, therefore, thank the House for having listened to him. This was followed by cheers and laughter which continued till twelve, and the House then broke up. Mr. Gladstone left after the Home Secretary's speech and did not return. Lord Randolph went away much earlier and was not seen again in the House. It was rumoured that he had gone home to prepare an onslaught on his *protegé*, Mr. Matthews, but this no doubt was a libel. At the beginning of the sitting there was an interesting discussion raised, more out of a spirit of mischief than malice, I fancy, by Mr. Labouchere on the vote for Mr. Chamberlain's diplomatic mission. Mr. Labouchere persisted in speaking of the right hon. gentleman as "Mr. Chamberlain." At last the Speaker felt bound to tell the senior member for Northampton that it was contrary to the practice of the House for one member to speak of another by his name. Mr. Labouchere with mock gravity thereupon turned round and asked the member sitting nearest to him, who happened to be Mr. Jesse Collings, what the name of the constituency was that Mr. Chamberlain represented. Both sides of the House roared with laughter. Between them the two members for Northampton furnished a large share of the amusement and interest of last night's Parliamentary proceedings.

Beati possidentes! Prince Bismarck, ten years ago, made this Latin phrase a household word in Europe. He said it of the Russians at San Stefano and in connection with the Berlin Treaty. His Highness might now as suitably use it of the same region and in exact contradiction—so far as Russian interests are concerned—of the sense in which it was first used. It is Prince Ferdinand and the Bulgarians who are now blessed in possession, while it is the Russians who feel that nine points of the law are against them. There are, in the whole history of diplomacy, few instances of blundering so crass and so colossal as that of Russia in the Balkan region. Russia, after the war, had a clear field before her in which to do as she liked. Now she is elbowed completely out of the field and finds a ring-fence of hostile nations around Bulgaria and in Bulgaria implacable hatred combined with courage enough for a stout fighting. Acting upon Prince Bismarck's hint of a month ago the Muscovite has been feeling his way with the great Powers and has written a Note on the infraction of the Berlin Treaty by Prince Ferdinand and the Bulgarians, and asking what the co-signatories to that Treaty are going to do. What steps, he asks, are you going to take to reinstate me in my rights? Even in diplomacy questions are more easily asked than answered. The Powers have determined to answer the Russian questions each from its own point of view. An identic Note has yet to come. But, though each has written separately, the Powers all say very much the same thing. Yes, they respond, you are quite right! The Berlin Treaty has suffered serious damage. Russian interests have not been conserved so much as the provisions of the Treaty demand. Here some of them stop. Politeness—and diplomatists are nothing if not polite—forbids the further remark, "And you have only yourself and you General Kaulbars to thank for it." Those Powers which go further than others bring a new force into play. That force is accomplished facts. Here, they argue, is Prince Ferdinand. It is true he is here illegally. But he is here, and he won't go away when we ask him. We point out to him that he is doing a great wrong by staying at Sofia, and he replies politely—but stops. What is more the Bulgarians seem to desire that he should stop. We have no international police to arrest him and to retain him in some Rhine fortress or other. We know you—*i.e.*, Russia—would undertake this duty. But we can't trust you to come away with your prisoner. And we don't want you in South Eastern Europe; you will not go there with our consent. We are sorry for the fix, but there it is. Such, freely rendered, is the spirit of the correspondence which has followed on Prince Bismarck's honest brokerage and kindly efforts to help the Czar out of a hole. The sum of it all is the familiar remark of the drill ground, "As you were!" Things, however, cannot long remain in their present condition. Snowy avalanches have had their way in Europe with fatal effect during the last few days. The avalanches of armed men—millions on millions of men—will be in motion before the difficulties connected with the Balkans are settled.

Although nothing had been said recently as to Mr. W. S. Pedder's retirement from the post he occupies in the India Office no one was surprised when the announcement appeared the day before yesterday that he had resigned. There was surprise at Sir Charles Bernard being named his successor. Partly, the surprise was occasioned by the fact that the general public had no idea Sir Charles felt his appointment to the Residency at Mysore so keenly as to regard it as a censure upon his administration of Burma. A knowledge of this, however, was current among his friends. No one who knows Sir Charles Bernard personally can wonder at his sensitive soul being wrung at the things said about his Burmese administration. At Home as well as in India the most unkind things were said. In his new position Sir Charles will be as useful to the State as he could have been anywhere, even in Council. He has a good head for statistics, is a most excellent administrator, and is most courteous withal. Unlike his experience when in Upper Burma, where his heart was not in the work entrusted to him, for he disapproved of the annexation, he is now in a congenial sphere, and some useful results may be expected from him dealing with statistics and cognate matters. I see the most widely-read of the evening papers here has been felicitating itself upon the new Secretary for Statistics being a Radical and congratulating Lord Cross on his superiority to political proclivities in his appointments. I believe the paper in question is right in its conclusions as to the politics of Mr. Pedder's successor. By the way, is there any connection between Indian Charles's and Liberal politics? Four out of five Indian Sir Charles's are, I believe, Liberals, *viz.*, Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Charles Bernard, Sir Charles Aitchison, and Sir Charles Turner. The fifth, Sir Charles Lawson, is, I think, the only one of the batch who is a Conservative; indeed, I am not sure, but that he ought to be ranked as a Liberal Unionist of the Hartingtonian type. Mem: If you wish to be an Angle-Indian knight have yourself christened Charles; your chances are thereby much improved.

The Contagious Diseases Acts and their administration in India are attracting a good deal of attention here just now. Mr. J. Steuart, M. P., the Purity man, is asking question after question in the House of Commons based on a letter from India—a copy of which I send you under another cover. This letter, written by Mr. Alfred S. Dyer, from Umballa, on Jan. 14th last, is entitled "The Government *versus* God in India." It has appeared in *The Christian* and a number of other religious papers. I am told that a copy of one of the papers has been sent to every member of both Houses of the Legislature. The chief attraction of this communication is not the somewhat strange advice of an Army Doctor which was the basis of one of Mr. Steuart's questions last night, *viz.*, that a matron should be dismissed because she did not provide sufficient by attractive women. One feature of the communication is a diagram showing the encampment of the 2nd Battalion of the East Kent Regiment at Bareilly. Between the soldiers' lavatory and a Native Christian Church belonging to a Native Christian village in its immediate vicinity are sixteen tents appropriated to licensed women attached to the East Kent Regiment. The sketch is so graphic and carries so completely the lesson Mr. Dyer wishes to teach on the face of it that I cannot understand why Mr. Stead has not transferred it to the pages of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. If to-night's issue of the *Gazette* in reporting Mr. Steuart's question does not contain Mr. Dyer's letter and Mr. Dyer's diagram, I shall begin to think that Mr. Stead's right hand has lost its cunning. Banter apart, the letters of Mr. Dyer are creating no little excitement in this country, and a great deal will be heard during the next few months of the Army "licensing" arrangements.

The Bill regarding the purchase of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, which is being introduced by Sir John Gorst and opposed by Sir George Campbell, is founded on the powers given to the Secretary of State under the contract of August 2, 1867. The average price of the Company's stock having been found to be £125-18-0½ per £100 of stock, the money to be paid to the Company on the 31st of December next will be £5,036,048-16-8, and the debentures and debenture stock amount to £5,000,000. Power is therefore sought to borrow £10,036,048-16-8 in order to acquire the undertaking with its liabilities. In the Bill power is also to be given to the Secretary of State to borrow further up to a limit of £10,000,000, when he may think fit himself to raise money and advance it to guaranteed companies, instead of authorizing them to raise debenture capital under his guarantee. This method was strongly advocated two or three years ago by the late Mr. Lionel Cohen, the well-known stock broker, as an economical plan. You readers will observe that it is merely an alternative plan of raising money, not an enlargement of the rate at which capital is to be raised for railways in India.

I understand that Messrs. Streeter and Co. have sent a memorial to the Secretary of State for India with reference to the grave injustice which they allege has been done to them in the matter of the Burma ruby mines. I hope to be able to send you a copy next week. Messrs. Streeter and Co. are determined not to allow the question to remain where it is. Mr. Hanbury is as ready as ever to challenge the action of the India Office. Mr. J. M. Maclean, as you will see from the question he asked Sir John Gorst last night, is interesting himself in the matter, and I any told on good authority that Mr. Bradlaugh, who at first objected to the engagement that was entered into with Messrs. Streeter and Co., has, after making himself acquainted with all the facts, came to the conclusion that the Bond Street firm have been unfairly treated. From this it will be seen that we are likely to hear a good deal more about the famous ruby mines. There was a slight error in the *Times*' report of Mr. Streeter's remarks at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, on which Mr. Maclean's question was based. I am told that what Mr. Sreeter said was that the Secretary of State had, by refusing to carry out the concession entered into by Lord Dufferin, caused a loss to to the Indian revenue in one year of 3¾ lakhs of rupees *per rata*. The last two words were omitted from the newspaper report and from Mr. Maclean's question. It is obvious to all who know anything about the country that there is a certain portion of the year when, owing to the rains, the works would have to be stopped.

SECOND VISIT OF A PARSEE CRICKET TEAM TO ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before proceeding to England, the members of the team think it advisable to lay before the cricketing world at large the project of this second visit:—

1st. To improve in cricket, not merely practically, but scientifically, by keenly watching the play of the chief exponents of that noble game who have, from time to time, made names for themselves; and on the return of the team, to be the means of infusing new life into those devotees of cricket who have not, like ourselves, been fortunate enough to study the game in England.

2nd. To promote an assimilation of taste and habits between the English and the natives of India, by carefully studying the English manners and customs; and on our return to show our friends the advantages derived by moving in different English circles.

3rd. To pay a visit to Great Britain and Ireland and to the Continent in the most economical way possible.

This, however, is not all. We intend also to leave two or three members of the team behind in London to acquire academical honours, and one member will be specially deputed to the care of a well-known professional to study cricket.

From the above it will be seen that our intended trip is not at all suggestive of a trading concern or a personal speculation, as some people suppose. This second team is determined to offer a stubborn defence against their opponents in England; and relying on our strength, we venture to assert with all humility that we will win some of the county clubs and thus retrieve the honour of Indian cricketers, which unhappily was lost by the visit of the first team in 1886, who, however, cannot be considered as representatives of the Parsee clubs in Bombay, as it is a patent fact that the team referred to was an inferior one, and was not composed of the cream of cricketers then in Bombay, as was proved in a letter written to the papers on the 3rd January, 1887.

In conclusion, we hope and believe that English sympathies will be with us, if for nothing more than our enterprizing spirit—a spirit for which our forefathers have gained a great name and fame. For that spirit alone we hope to be treated by Englishmen with all kindness and courtesy, and with the usual fraternity and loyalty of Parsees. We trust we shall win the hearts of the whole English community.—Yours, &c.,

P. D. KANGA,

Secretary to the Team.

THE public may never know the full cost to it of Sir H. Drummond Wolf's special mission to Egypt; but the cost in actual cash is set forth in the papers before Parliament. For finding Sir Henry Wolf something to do, the bill for the year 1886-7 amounts to £14,167; and adding to this the sum charged in 1885-6, the total comes to £25,046. Twenty-five thousand pounds for a job which (if it needed doing at all, or was worth attempting) might have been better done by Sir William White at Constantinople and by Sir Evelyn Baring at Cairo. Of the amount spent in the first year £3,502 went for postage and telegrams, and (besides £5,000 for salary) £3,222 for "personal expenses and cost of entertainments," £1,084 for wages and gratuities, and £566 for incidental expenses. Besides, there is something more for "locomotive expense" (£500) and another little sum (£285) for carriage hire. This is the bill after it had been revised by the Foreign Office, "who," says the Auditor-General, "have disallowed considerable items originally charged by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff for entertainments, etc."

DURING the recent Lent term boat races at Cambridge, the Clare College boat, rowing in the Second Division, had just "bumped" the boat before it and had stopped rowing, when the boat behind it, which was following it closely and had not time to steer to one side on the "bump" being made ran into it, the prow striking Mr. Campbell, who was rowing No. 4 in the Clare boat, in the side. He died immediately. The races were at once stopped, and the crews of the several boats returned on foot to the boat houses, and the races were not renewed on the following day. Mr. Campbell was a son of one of the masters of Uppingham School.

EUROPE has lost an independent State though the Great Powers seem to think little of the loss. Not far from Aix-la-Chapelle, on the frontier between Belgium and Prussia, is the commune of Moresnet. Its extent is about 1,600 acres, and it has a population of 800 inhabitants. Some are Belgians, some are Germans, and some are described as aborigines. The aborigines number 275. It happened that when the map of Europe was settled in 1815 the Commissioners quite overlooked the commune of Moresnet. The aborigines were neither Belgians nor Prussians, but seem to have got on very well without any nationality. They had no politics, and could contemplate the burning questions of the day with enviable apathy. The commune had indeed to be kept up, but the company of the Vieille Montagne supplied the necessary funds. This company worked some mines with great profit, and all parties were contented. Suddenly the ore began to fail, and the mines grew unprofitable. After the 1st of March cheques were no longer to be honoured, and the free commune of Moresnet is in hopeless difficulties. There will probably be a partition; but there is not likely to be a European war.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

THE P. and C. Co.'s steamer Bengal, which brought in the China mails yesterday morning, had also on board five distressed seamen, whom she picked up at Singapore. They are all European British subjects, and belong to the sailing ship Amir Millicent, of Liverpool. The ship was proceeding from the Gulf of Carpenteria to Adelaide in ballast. In latitude 12-35 S, Longitude 123-30 E in the Teinore Sea, on the 5th January, she ran on an unknown reef, and despite the efforts of the master and crew she could not be got off. The crew remained by the wreck for nine days until, the sea moderating, they were able to take to the boats on the 13th idem, and put off for Teinore Koepang, a Dutch settlement, which they reached on the 18th, and where they were very hospitably received by the secretary on behalf of the Resident. Thence they took their passage in a Dutch vessel. From Saurbaya the distressed party were brought to Singapore by the McAllister. At a marine inquiry Captain Doherty was acquitted from all blame or responsibility.

The other four belong to a group of twenty-five seamen who belonged to the Aberdeen steamer Ardgay, which was lost by running ashore on the 15th December last year off Gap Rock.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary, Colonel Becher, Equerry-in-waiting, Dr. Keith, medical officer, and Captain Metcalfe, aide-de-camp to the Duke, left for Poona by the G. I. P. Railway mail train yesterday afternoon, on their way to Mahableshwur. A few minutes before 1-30 p.m., their Royal Highnesses drove up to the Victoria Terminus, where they were met by Lady Reay, who was accompanied by Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor; Sir Henry Morland; Brigadier-General Heathcote, C.B., commanding the Bombay District; General Pottinger, Secretary to Government, Military Department; General Adams, Quarter-Master-General; Mr. H. Bartels, Consul-General for Germany; Mr. J. Stockinger, Consul for Austria; Colonel Wardroff, Judge Advocate-General; Colonel Cunningham, Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Captain Roupell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain MacMahon, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Captain Herbert, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Connaught; Colonel Portman, Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police, &c. Their Royal Highnesses conversed for a short time with some of those present at the station, and the train left at the appointed time, Colonel Portman accompanying it as the officer in charge. The usual guard of honour had been dispensed with.

THE LADIES' SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few weeks ago I, in your columns, called the attention of the directors of the Back Bay Bath to the fact that the institution was so popular with ladies that on the only day, then set apart for their use in each week, there were no less than twenty ladies in the Bath at one time. The directors were so encouraged with the success of their venture that they set apart Saturdays for ladies in addition to Tuesdays. A lady friend has told me that to-day (Saturday) there were so many in the Bath that she counted thirty present at one time. This being so, I beg to suggest that the directors should meet the evident demand by allowing the gentler sex admission on Thursdays also, thus giving them three days weekly. During midday, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., men are mostly in their offices, and the only then patrons are a few casual visitors from the hotels, who would have no difficulty in coming at another time. The shareholders would thus benefit, and the company become increasingly popular by such a timely concession.—Yours, &c.,

AQUARIUS.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 20.—Umballa Spring Races.
" 21.—Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Umballa Spring Races.
Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Festival.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
Extra Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana, 9-30 p.m.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave, Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting and Prize Distribution Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.
" 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
" 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

A COMICAL incident occurred the other day on the Polish frontier. A lady who had been making purchases in the town of Kattowitz, with the express purpose of smuggling them into Poland, bought among other items an alarm-clock at a watchmakers. Thinking lightly of the matter, she even told the young watchmaker of her intention, and got him to ask his wife to tie the clock beneath what is now called a "figure-improver." The watchmaker, being fond of a joke, managed while the lady was waiting for his wife, to set the alarm of the clock at the hour when the train was timed to be at the frontier station Sosnowice, and then handed it to be fastened beneath his customer's dress. Well content with her bargain, the lady went off, arrived at the frontier, and passed the Customs easily; but just as she was again stepping into the railway carriage an awful noise burst forth, which quickly caught the attention of the officers. The lady had to dismount amidst the laughter of the bystanders, to disrobe, and to pay the fine of ten roubles for smuggling; while the miserable tell-tale alarm was confiscated.

IT is more than a twelvemonth yet till the opening of the Paris Universal Exhibition, but the French "Immortals" have already fallen out over it. Ten years ago the practice of the Salon judges to give the best prizes to their own pictures was stopped by the Government, but since then the Salon has become a private undertaking, and at the Exhibition in 1880 the judges will, for the first time, again be selected by the Government. At a recent meeting of the members of the Salon the proposition was adopted that the judges should not be allowed to award prizes to their own pictures, but against this decision three eminent French painters, M. Meissonier among them, protested with much vehemence, and demanded that the Exhibition Committee should on no account agree to the proposal. The three rebellious artists stand almost alone in their demand, and the rest of the fraternity are diligently preparing an address in which the Government is petitioned to remain by its decision with regard to the awarding of prizes, and if they carry the day the proverb will probably be illustrated next year that "when thieves quarrel honest men get their own."

THE Earl of March, M.P., has issued an address to his constituents in the South-west (Chichester) Division of Sussex, stating that it is his intention to resign his seat in Parliament, as he is unable to give that close attention to his parliamentary duties which his constituents have a right to expect.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR THE REMOVAL OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

THE Russian Ambassador in Constantinople went to the Porte on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 25, and was received by the Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He declared that he was charged by his Government to demand of the Imperial Government, as suzerain Power, a proclamation to the effect that the presence at Sophia of Prince Ferdinand was illegal. Shortly afterwards the Ambassadors of Germany and France also proceeded to the Porte and were received by by the same Ministers, whom they informed that they were instructed by their Governments to support the step taken by their Russian colleague. It is announced from St. Petersburg that all the Powers have replied to the Russian proposals. It is understood that England has declared her inability to advise the Sultan to take any step leading to the removal of Prince Ferdinand before satisfactory measures have been proposed settling the future of the principality after the departure of its present ruler. Substantially, Austria and Italy are also agreed in opposing the demand which Russia has made.

The Turkish newspaper the *Tarik*, discussing the Russian communication to the Porte, regrets that the understanding, so far as present symptoms go, is more apparent than real. It says:—

"To prove that this understanding is not sincere, it is sufficient to say that up to the present nothing has been decided as to the consequences of the declaration of illegality which is now demanded. In other words, the signatory Powers, whilst admitting the illegality of the presence of Prince Ferdinand at Sophia at the head of the Bulgarian people, have not been able to come to an understanding as to the adoption of a political line likely to put an end to the dissensions which may exist regarding either the past or the future of this question. In presence of this indecision, which renders impossible any solid or durable result, experimental measures would be dangerous, rather than useful, and in the consequent uncertainty the Ottoman Government could not think of abandoning the calm and moderate policy to which it has adhered hitherto—so long, at least, as the European situation does not admit of a fixed and definitive solution."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The opinion is gaining ground there that the upshot of Russia's latest diplomatic action will probably be a European Conference, in which the questions raised by the replies of England, Italy, and Austria-Hungary to the Russian proposal will be discussed. This result appears probable for several reasons. All the Powers are at one as far as the illegality of Prince Ferdinand's position is concerned; and in this respect they all meet on the common ground of the Treaty of Berlin. Beyond this, however, they differ on several points which are essential for the settlement of the pending difficulty; but still each Power bases its opinion on the text of the Berlin Treaty. It seems, therefore, that the Treaty of Berlin would require an authentic interpretation, which could only be given by a Conference of the signatory Powers. It is, moreover, pointed out that there is absolutely no other means of extricating Europe from the present perplexing state of affairs; and that Russia, in face of the powerful coalition against her and her financial disasters, must be most anxious to gain time by the discussion of her proposals.

THE FEELING IN BULGARIA.

The Russian proposal for the removal of Prince Ferdinand has caused a profound sensation in all Bulgarian circles. The Sophia correspondent of the *Times* says:—

As to the attitude of the Government in case it should receive a notification from the Powers, or from one of them, to the effect that the Prince, not having been recognized, must abdicate, I am led to believe, after discussing the matter with M. Stransky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Natchevitch, a former Foreign Minister, that the present Government would offer the utmost resistance, and do all in its power to prevent the Prince's departure. It is generally felt that the country could not face the dangers of another interregnum, which the enemies of Bulgaria wish to establish for the purpose of preparing the way for despotism. The Bulgarians will only submit to force; but before doing so they will make a struggle for their national existence, which was recognized by the Powers themselves at the Berlin Congress. With the Bulgarians in this frame of mind it will be difficult, if not impossible, to settle the Bulgarian difficulty in accordance with Russia's wishes by the ordinary means of diplomacy. Nevertheless it must be admitted that these views are not shared by many influential Bulgarians, who, though offering no opposition to the Government, consider the personal question far less important than the great question of Bulgaria's existence as a nation. These latter politicians are against any resistance, provided the Powers give substantial guarantees for Bulgaria's liberty to manage her own affairs, without that perpetual foreign intervention which was the main cause of the events of the 9th of August.

PRINCE FERDINAND AND THE NATIONAL RESTORATION OF BULGARIA.

At a banquet given by Prince Ferdinand on to the Ministers, officers of the garrison, and high officials, M. Stambouloff proposed the health of his Highness. Prince Ferdinand replied:—

"In order that my fete might be a truly national one, I wished to feel that the hearts of the chosen of the nation were beating near me. You understood that in coming among you, in spite of difficulties and dangers, I was moved by the nobility of your cause—that of the national restoration. I devoted myself entirely to this end; let us pursue it together. Surround me with your affection, sustain me by your fidelity and your patriotism, and with God's help we will attain it!"

FRANCE AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

An interesting debate took place in the French Chamber on Wednesday, Feb. 29. The Marquis de Breteuil, a Conservative member, who was at St. Petersburg at the same time as Lord Randolph Churchill, took the opportunity offered by the discussion of the Foreign Office estimates to deliver a speech on the foreign relations of France.

He expressed the opinion that the triple alliance was not very solid, and averred confidently that England was free from any engagement with the other Powers. England thought far more of Asiatic than of European questions, and would gladly see Russia busy in Europe if she had to draw back in Asia—indeed, England was more inclined to come to an agreement with Russia than most people imagined. Prince von Bismarck would, in the event of a crisis, find himself *tete-a-tete* with France and Russia, to which country France really owed peace; yet he did not believe in the possibility of a serious alliance between the two countries. There was a prejudice against the Republic, and the frequent changes of Ministers damaged France's interests. M. deBreteuil criticised M. Flourens's election, and went on to suggest that the Ministers of War and Marine should be independent of parliamentary intrigues. The German Chancellor's great wish was to isolate France; but she should lose no opportunity of being agreeable to the Czar, who was the real arbiter of peace. In conclusion, M. de Breteuil congratulated M. Flourens on having smoothed down most of the difficulties which had arisen between France and England, spoke hopefully of Italy's eventual attitude, and wound up with the remark that France could face the future like a great nation which desired peace but did not dread war. His sentiments were at intervals applauded loudly.

M. de la Ferronnays followed, and put certain questions to M. Flourens which met with a prompt answer. The Minister for Foreign Affairs maintained that in the matter of the New Hebrides France, which was bound by the engagement of 1878, had sacrificed none of her rights. Her troops had intervened to restore order, and the convention concluded recently had not affected the international situation. In 1847 her sovereignty over the Leeward Islands was regarded as questionable; now it was recognized. Lastly, the Suez Canal Convention established the neutrality of that waterway, and left the Egyptian question intact.

The only excitement displayed during the discussion was when M. Laur, who had several times noisily interrupted M. de Breteuil while he was speaking, called out ere he concluded, "And Alsace and Lorraine! You are forgetting Alsace and Lorraine!" Many of the deputies rose from their seats, and for sometime the scene was tumultuous. M. Develle, who presided, administered to M. Laur a severe rebuke, amid loud cheers from the Reactionaries and the Moderate Republicans. M. Laur got up and walked out of the House.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY.

Negotiations are proceeding between the Austrian and Hungarian Governments with the object of effecting a considerable increase in the army of the monarchy. The military law which expires at the end of next year fixes the strength of the army, exclusive of both the Austrian and Hungarian landwehr, at 800,000 men. The two Governments now contemplate raising the effective to a strength proportionate to that of Germany. The existing army organization dates from the year 1868, and is based on a compromise arrived at between Austria and Hungary, having only been modified in some respects by a law passed in 1882. Austria-Hungary having thus remained behind other Powers in regard to military organization, it is intended to make a thorough and extensive reform of the army, whereby Austria would be placed on an equal footing as a military Power with Germany and France.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says :—When Prince Bismarck in his great speech admitted Russian ascendency as a condition in Bulgaria to which he was not opposed, there was at once a general belief that the peace of Europe would be no longer in any immediate danger. Lord Salisbury's position, so far as I can gather, is different. He admits the sacrifices of Russia upon Bulgarian soil, but observes that under the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin the signatories are equal. He admits that Prince Ferdinand's title is imperfect without the consent of the signatory Powers, but hesitates to accept a proposal which he alleges would render the position in Bulgaria less favourable to order and progress. He admits that without such assent Prince Ferdinand cannot be a legitimate ruler. He is not prepared to lift a finger or to move a ship in support of the Prince, but it is almost implied in the position attributed to the Prime Minister that he would gladly concur in establishing his reign. For that confirmation by the Porte with the assent of the Powers is the one thing needful. The Prince must have this confirmation, or his position is illegal. Lord Salisbury inclines to think his presence at Sofia the less of two evils. But the German influence will, it is believed, prevail, and the peace of Europe soon cease to be imperilled by a cause so inadequate.

THE SENTENCE ON M. WILSON.

The sentence of two years' imprisonment and loss of civil rights passed upon M. Wilson for his share in the decorations scandal, has produced a profound impression in Paris, and a general feeling prevails that on appeal it will be materially reduced. The *Standard's* correspondent says :—

The judgment is extremely long and very severe in its language concerning M. Wilson, whose high position it holds to have aggravated his offence. It sets forth that M. Daniel Wilson, M. Ribaudeau, M. Dubreuil, and M. Hebert, together with Mdme. Ratazzi, were indicted on three counts : for having extorted or attempted to extort money from, first, M. Belloc ; second, M. Legrand ; and, third, M. Crespin de la Jeanniere, by leading them to believe that if they paid certain sums for certain commercial and journalistic undertakings, in which M. Wilson had a leading interest (the other defendants being merely his agents), they would receive the decoration of the Legion of Honour. In the case of M. Belloc the charge was not proved, and therefore it was dismissed. In the case of M. Legrand, it had been clearly made out that he had received the Legion of Honour through the agency of M. Wilson on the recommendation of Mdme. Ratazzi; and therefore, having obtained what he had bargained and paid for, the charge of swindling, or obtaining money by false pretences, in the case of M. Legrand could not be sustained. But the case was quite different in the case of M. Crespin de la Jeanniere. He had been induced by Ribaudeau, Dubreuil, and Hebert, who clearly acted under instructions from M. Wilson, to pay 5,000fr., on the understanding that he was to get the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and he had not obtained it ; therefore, in his case the charge of swindling was fully established. Dubreuil, Ribadeau, and Hebert were mere agents, so they deserved to be treated with comparative leniency. But there was no excuse for M. Willson ; by reason of his high position, of his private circumstances, of his family connections, no extenuation could be admitted in his behalf. "With utter disregard of all shame and all dignity, he had transformed his rooms at the Elysee into a mere business agency. He had compromised his honour and personal self-respect. He had outraged in the highest degree the public conscience and morality, and had been very near compromising the honour of the country and the dignity of the nation."

Everybody is now wondering (the correspondent adds) whether M. Wilson's conviction will satisfy the public desire for a purer system of public life. M. Lente the defendant's counsel, in his speech made one point which some of the papers are quoting. He said :

"My client may have been weak and foolish ; but at all events he was not like others whom I might name, who were running away from the bailiffs only a few years since and now live in palaces."

It is singular that everybody pretends to know to whom Matre Lente referred, and that no two people give the same name. M. Jules Simon, who has lived through a good many *regimes*, writes :—

"How many fortunes, my friends, have been built up within the last fifteen years! All these former public-house buyers now keep their carriage. They have private mansions ; they build palaces ; they are Ministers. Those among them who are least clever become prefects. When they do not want places for themselves they sell them to their friends. Republic ! thy name is venality."

The public are asking if M. Wilson is to be interdicted from all civil rights for five years, what is to be done in the case of——?—a blank which it is very easy to fill up.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

General R. Strachey, C. S. I., the president, occupied the chair on Feb. 27 at the usual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held in the theatre of the London University. A paper was read by Mr. Robert Gordon, C. E., on the District of the Ruby Mines of Burma. He pointed out that the ruby mines near Mogok, some sixty miles north of Mandalay, had been hitherto closed to travellers. Formerly the only route to Mandalay was the river journey of some 600 miles, which took two or three weeks to accomplish, but now 160 miles of rail from Prome, on the Irrawaddy, cut off one half the distance in a few hours. There were, however, also 162 miles of rail open to Tonghoo, and it was a continuation of this line by which it was proposed to reach Mandalay. The formation of the ground between the two points was admirably adapted for cultivation and irrigation, the plain near Kyonksay (near Mandalay) being among the most fertile in Burma. Projects were being considered for extending this irrigation scientifically under Government control, so that in a short time the entire railway might pass through a richly cultivated country, with greatly increased local traffic, besides tapping the Shan routes, while it would also have immense importance in facilitating civil and military operations in Upper Burma. Its chief interest, however, would lie in the fact that the new line formed the first instalment of the great iron highway for British commerce to South-Western China in the near future. (This was illustrated on a map by the route of the proposed railway passing through Mandalay to Bhamo, and bearing away to the eastward by way of Yun-Nan-Fu to Chung-King-Foo.) Colonel Cubitt, who commands the force in the Ruby Mines District, had written that the Enjouk Valley in which he resided was one of the healthiest sanitariums in India. The ruby bearing region, so far as known, lies within an area ten miles long by five wide, and consists of groups of small valleys beneath the Toung-Meh range, and to the south of it. The Enjouk Valley to the north was said to yield rubies and sapphires, but they had not been regularly worked. With regard to the ruby itself, Mr. Gordon said it was scarcely, if ever, found in the crystal form, and it was well known that it was extremely rare to find a ruby without a flaw in it. Good stones of proper colour, nearly flawless, and ranging from three to five carats in weight, were very much more valuable than the best diamonds of the same weight. Large rubies of perfect colour and flawless, like the historical diamonds, were mythical. It would be premature to forecast the future of the ruby region, but it might be hoped that its exceptionally rich advantages of soil and climate might be utilised to convert it into the Garden of Burma. A discussion followed, in which Mr. E. W. Streeter (of the firm of Messrs. E W. Streeter and Co., concessionaires of the mines) took part.

SIR GEORGE CHETWYND AND LORD DURHAM.

The *North Star* says :—We are able to state on the very best authority that the Chetwynd-Durham proceedings have advanced as far as the issue of a writ by the plaintiff, and certain interrogatories being administered to the defendant, with a view to eliciting a statement of particulars as to the charges advanced in general terms to his speech and letters. We are assured there is nothing to prevent the case being disposed of finally in the course of a few weeks by means of a reference to arbitration, as suggested by the resolution of the Jockey Club at their recent meeting in London. The proceedings in such arbitration will doubtless be public, though the arbitrators will have discretion as to the admission of the public and the press ; which discretion, however, in this instance, must obviously be exercised in the direction of affording the utmost publicity to everything directly or indirectly bearing upon a case which has been dealt with in a special manner, mainly upon account of the general feeling in favour of a public and open inquiry into allegations made in so public a manner.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

On Feb. 29, in the Council Room, Exeter Hall, Sir W. Chichele Plowden, M.P., presided over a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the British Empire in the East, held under the auspices of the East India Association. A paper was read, which had been written by Mr. Siva Ram, which dilated at length upon the advantages of the British connection to the people of India. Every student of Indian history, he said, must be vividly impressed with the fact that almost all the Governors-General and Viceroys had been actuated by a desire to benefit the people entrusted to their care, but it was now the lawful ambition of the people that they should take a large share in their own government. The notion that India was unfitted for a democratic form of government was erroneous, for what might be called the parliamentary system existed originally in Indian society, and had never been wholly lost in the village communities.

Mr. Latifur Rahmann entirely agreed that the loyalty of India could not be questioned ; but the three great points which natives should demand and had a right to be conceded were a great share in the administration of the Government relief for the increasing burden of taxation and liberty to attest their loyalty by enrolling themselves as volunteers.

Surgeon-Major John Ince M. D. (retired I.M.S) held that it was morally impossible that the Indian nation could be loyal to the English nation. They might be governed by fear, and they might appreciate the advantages of peace and quietness which so generally prevailed in their country ; but as for any feeling of devotion or loyalty to England, it would be a great mistake for the English people to expect it.

Mrs. Gostling, the Rev. Henry Seeley, Mr. Mahommed Shah Deen, Mr. G. B. Munshee, Mr. Martin Wood, and Mr. Mathew Mull continued the discussion.

The Chairman said the paper and the interesting discussion which followed it illustrated not only the enormous extent of this subject, but the great difficulties and differences of opinion which prevailed in connection with the administration of India. He had been for thirty-five years in the service of her Majesty in India, and he did not think it possible that any man who had been in that country, especially at the time of the Mutiny, could for a moment express anything like the opinions announced by Surgeon-Major Ince as to the loyalty of our Indian fellow subjects. In the House of Commons the other night Sir Richard Temple made somewhat similar observations, and, across the floor of the House he (Sir Chichele Plowden) had stated his reasons for not sharing such an opinion. It had been proved over and over again that loyalty existed most largely in India. He would give an instance of native loyalty which had come under his own observation. At the time of the Mutiny a native Captain of Cavalry was with his squadron beleaguered in a Fort in the Punjab, having with him three English officers. It happened that the man's brother had been hanged within a few miles off Delhi by one of our officers for disloyalty. The leader of the rebels who were beseiging the party in the fort sent word in to the Captain that his brother had been murdered by the English, and offered him substantial rewards if he would surrender up the three English officers with him. The man's loyalty never wavered ; he went to his commanding officer and told him what the rebels had offered him, and said "I have eaten the Company's salt, and I am loyal and faithful to you whatever may have happened to my brother." He drove away the rebels who were attacking them, and carried the English officers safe into Lahore. That was a conspicuous and not a solitary instance of the loyalty of which our fellow subjects in India are largely capable. To further illustrate this he might call attention to the very remarkable offers that had been made to her Majesty's Government in India during the last eighteen months and less by men holding the proudest positions, the highest princes of India, and some of the smallest offers of not only large sums of money which they had contributed to the Government Treasury in defence of our rule, but of their swords and their armies for our use and assistance. On this subject of want of loyalty he candidly confessed that he did not at all share the opinions expressed by Mr. Ince. Passing to the topic of local self-government, Mr. Siva Ram had put before the meeting the desire of the natives of India to be more largely associated with the administration of their country's affairs. What the natives required was not to monopolize the entire Government, but to have a full and adequate share of administrative power. Perhaps he might be giving utterance to very radical views. It was not often that officials like himself who had been in India many years and risen up to the Legislative Council and the Viceroy's Council would be found expressing these sentiments ; but he was convinced that the more one associated with the people of India and watched their progress the more one would be driven to the conclusion that it was utterly impossible for us to maintain our Indian administration unless we largely gratify the hopes and aspirations and legitimate wishes of our Indian fellow subjects. He was happy to say that he was a member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy Lord Ripon when first local self-government proposals were introduced at that Council ; and in the very last speech he made in the Council he pointed to the one danger which appeared to him to be apparent in the treatment of this question. He said then, and he still held to that view, that the danger we were encountering was not in giving too large a share of administration to the natives of the country, but in giving them too small a share. That was his candid opinion. The view had been expressed by Mr. Seeley that India was not yet ripe for local self-government. Against that he would put the fact that the communal system which had existed for so long seemed to point to India as a country peculiarly well suited for self-government. In the North-West Provinces and the Punjab with which he was most familiar, the village system was a most remarkable instance of representative government. Of course, it was not based upon an electoral franchise or anything of that kind, but the people of the village were represented entirely in the administration of their village affairs by the men whom they had selected to represent them. He had pointed out over and over again to the Government of India that nothing could be simpler than to associate in our local Provincial Councils if we choose to form them men who are proper representatives of the opinions of their native fellow subjects. If that had been done before we would have escaped half the difficulties now surrounding us, and the method of doing it was practical and facile. To illustrate the power of the Indian people for local-government, he would recall a case within his own knowledge at the time of the Mutiny. He was in charge of the district of Rhotuck, which, for some time, fell completely out of English rule. In that district was a town called Bhowanni with a very large population and an extremely rich commercial market. At the end of 1857, on making enquiries of the leading men of the town as to what had happened to them during the period in which our rule had entirely disappeared, he was told that the citizens had been called together, and adequate measures taken for safeguarding the town and carrying on the administration of justice and realizing the finances of the place. That was a conspicuous instance of how natives, with their powers of local self-government could adapt themselves to the exigencies of the times and the circumstances of the case. Furthermore, it was well known that the native-governed States were just as well governed as the English-governed States. Having regard to these facts, he considered that the natives of India had a right to say that they were capable of administering their own local affairs, and to call upon us to put them into the position, especially when it was borne in mind that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress in her Proclamation after the Mutiny, promised that her Indian subjects, whatever their differences of race or colour or religion, should all be on one footing. On one footing, he hoped, they all might be. (Cheers.)

The meeting concluded with the usual complimentary resolutions.

MILITARY DIVORCE SUIT.

The petition of Lieutenant Joseph Welfare, quartermaster of the East Surrey Regiment, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent Colour-Sergeant Charles Howard, in the Buffs. There was no defence. Mr. Middleton, who appeared for the petitioner, said that the marriage took place on April 12, 1881 in India. Lieutenant Welfare had served with distinction in the ranks in the Afghan campaign, Souakim, and at other places, and in 1887 he was promoted to a commission. There was one child of the marriage. When he was quartered at Dover, his wife made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, who was also quartered with his regiment there. That acquaintance was disapproved of by the petitioner, and he remonstrated with her, but she insisted upon keeping it up. Lieutenant Welfare, having obtained his commission, went to see some friends in Dublin, and upon that occasion was away for some weeks. When he returned he found his quarters locked up, and that his wife had disappeared, she taking with her all the furniture. He made a search for her, and found out that she was openly living with the co-respondent in Middle Row, Dover. The case having been established, the learned judge said that, subject to proof of the Indian marriage, he would grant a decree nisi with costs.

EASTERN TOPICS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Earl of Kimberley asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would be able to lay upon the table of the House the report which, he understood, had been received from the Commission in India on the Civil Service of that country.

Viscount Cross took that opportunity of tendering his thanks to Sir Charles Wilson and Sir Charles Turner, as well as to the other gentlemen who had served on the Indian Civil Service Commission, for the great pains and trouble they had taken in sifting the matter and in making the report. He had had a telegram from the Viceroy asking if he had any objection to the publication of the report at once. His answer was that he had no objection, and unless he heard from the Viceroy again at the end of the week he would lay the report upon the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RED SEA LIGHTS.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that for 1,000 miles up the Red Sea there was no lighthouse ; that the light dues of the Red Sea amounted to 60,000*l*. a year, while only 30,000*l*. a year was expended on lights ; that a very large number of valuable vessels, with cargo, had been wrecked during the past few years in the Red Sea, and that great peril and anxiety attended the navigation of those waters to British seamen ; and whether he would communicate these facts to the Egyptian or Turkish Governments, and urge immediate attention to the danger alluded to.

Sir J. Fergusson : From Perim Light there is no light in the usual track of vessels for 840 miles. The facts stated in the second paragraph are approximately correct, but reductions in the dues are intended. The Egyptian Government are now erecting a new and valuable light on Shadwan out of their receipts. Wrecks have occurred in the southern part of the Red Sea, and it is desirable that certain additional lights should be placed to guard against the existing dangers. A new and valuable light was erected two or three years ago on the outlying spit of Perim. Communications on the subject have been and are going on with the Governments concerned.

PETITION.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chaplain's Case—Mr. H. S. King yesterday presented in the House of Commons a petition from Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Chaplain, of Bangalore, India, praying for redress of certain grievances and anomalies affecting certain officers on the General List in the Indian Army.

GOLD AND SILVER CURRENCY.

Mr. S. Smith gave notice that on an early date he would call attention to the injurious effect of the constant fluctuation in the relative values of gold and silver.

THE INDIAN SALT DUTY.

Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary for India whether, while in all other respects the increased Indian salt duty was brought into immediate operation, in accordance with the practice of this country, an exception was made in favour of British merchants whose cargoes afloat on the way to India are exempt, so that they would pay the lesser duty, while they reaped the profit of the increased price resulting from the new duty.

Sir J. Gorst : Yes. In compliance with Section 37 of the Sea Customs Act (8 of 1878).

INDIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Sir J. Gorst, replying to Sir G. Campbell, said there were five agents in London for the sale of publications of the Indian Government, where they could be procured at a reasonable price. They were also sent to the British Museum and other copyright libraries in the United Kingdom. Scientific works and others of general interest were widely distributed to institutes and individuals at home and abroad.

INDIAN JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether hitherto it has always been the practice of the Director-General of Stores for India to send out all invitations to tender for Indian stamps (as in the case of all other articles) and to receive such tenders to be finally decided upon by the Stores Committee of the Council ; whether, in the case of the judicial stamps, for which the contract is about to expire, this practice has been departed from, and the invitations sent out by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on the part of the Secretary of State : whether the tenders to be submitted are to be decided upon by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue ? whether it is intended by the Secretary of State that the Stores Committee and the Director-General shall in future abdicate their functions in the matter of stamps in favour of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and their officers : and, whether, in the matter of contracts, anything more is required from the officers of the Inland Revenue Department as against the salaries paid them by the Indian Office for the general supervision of the manufacture, than that their technical knowledge shall be at the disposal of the Stores Committee and the Director-General, so as to enable them to arrive at a proper decision upon purely technical points.

Sir J. Gorst said : The contract for judicial stamps for India expires in a short time, and the further supply will be open to competition among a limited number of selected firms. In 1886 the late Secretary of State made an arrangement with the Board of Inland Revenue, by which the latter were to act as his agents in, among other things, the renewal of such contracts for the supply of stamps as might expire from time to time. It is in pursuance of this arrangement that invitations to tender for the supply of judicial stamps for India have, since the question was placed on the paper, been sent out by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The Board, however, acting in this matter as the agents of the Secretary of State, will take no step of importance without consulting him.

BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Mr. J. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what steps were being taken to provde graving dock accommodation in Bombay harbour for ironclads and large mercantile steamers.

Sir J. Gorst : Estimates and plans are being prepared, and schemes have been submitted by the Secretary of State to the consideration of the Admiralty.

THE RUBY MINES.

Mr. J. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated by Mr. Streeter at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night, that the Secretary of State had, by refusing to carry out the concession entered into by Lord Dufferin for the lease of the Ruby Mines in Burma, caused a loss to the Indian revenues in one year of 3¾ lacs of rupees, or 37,500*l*.

Sir J. Gorst : It is impossible to state the exact loss to the revenues of the year by the working of the Ruby Mines having been postponed. On the other hand, the exhaustion of the mine has not commenced, and the revenue lost in the present year will in ordinary course be realised in years to come.

EAST INDIA CLOTHING CONTRACT.

Mr. Hugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the terms which the Secretary of State considered misleading in the advertisements by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Madras, for tenders for the year 1889-90 were those of the paragraph numbered 3 in the specifications—viz. "Articles of European manufacture are not required ;" if so, would those terms exclude goods made in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and would they freely admit goods made in the United States of America ; what was the total cost of advertisements last year for the goods, amounting to 17,000*l*. in value, of which only 24*l*. in value were contracted for ; and would the Secretary of State for India feel obliged, in the interests of public service, to cancel any and all contracts entered into in contravention of the pledge given to the House on March 10, 1887.

Sir J. Gorst : (1) Yes, but as regards goods from the United States the advertisement was not likely to have any practical consequences. (2) The cost of the advestisement is not known to the Secretary of State. (3) No ; such a course would not, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, be for the interest of the public service, and the Secretary of State is very doubtful whether even he has the power.

Mr. Howell asked whether it was intentional that goods manufactured in the United Kingdom should be excluded.

Sir J. Gorst : No, sir ; I think I have answered that several times before. It is not intentional.

THE LOSS OF THE "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE."

Commmander Bethell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been directed to a report on the loss of the steamer Sir John Lawrence, addressed by the members of the Marine Court of Inquiry to the Government of Bengal, which report states, upon the evidence given in the inquiry, that not only was the Sir John Lawrence carrying more than her proper complement of passengers, but that "every inducement exists for the captains, or even for the owners of the vessels engaged in the Chanobbally trade, to avail themselves of the opportunity to carry more than the licensed number of passengers ;" "that the method of survey adopted under the auspices of the Port Commissioners and Port Officer is extremely unsatisfactory, and in urgent need of speedy and thorough reform ;" and if he could inform the House whether the Government of Bengal were taking steps to correct those abuses.

Sir J. Gorst ; The attention of the Secretary of State has been directed to the report in question. The Government of Bengal has already taken measures with a view to correcting those abuses. It has directed the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta and the Commissioner of Orissa to report fully upon the whole subject with a view to the introduction of more stringent regulations.

POSTAL CHARGES AT SHANGHAI.

Mr. H. Heaton asked the Postmaster-General whether he had taken any steps to remedy the anomaly of the English Post Office at Shanghai charging 100 per cent. more for the postage of letters to England than the French Post Office charges for postage of letters also to England.

Mr. Raikes : I can only refer the hon. member to the answer I gave to the same question asked by him on March 22 last. I then said :—"In the case referred to, the French Office does not incur a loss in sending the letters by British packets for 2½d. ; but even at the 5d. rate a considerable loss is incurred by the British office, because it has to pay heavily not only for the sea service, but also for a special train service across Italy and France. Obviously any reduction of the British postage would involve additional loss."

EAST INDIA (PURCHASE AND CONSTRUCTION) RAILWAYS.

On the report of a resolution passed in committee of the whole House, Sir G. Campbell asked for an explanation. He said that 10,000,000*l*. were to be borrowed for the construction of railways by companies, and he wished to know whether this indicated the adoption by the Government of a new policy.

Sir J. Gorst said the matter would be explained by the Bill which was to be founded on the resolution ; but he could assure the hon. member that it was not the intention of the Secretary of State to depart in any way from the principle laid down by the select committee of 1884. The Bill would merely enable the Secretary of State to borrow money and lend it to the companies when it was cheaper to do that than to guarantee loans raised by the companies themselves. The resolution was then agreed to.

THE ARAB INVASION OF EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF NATIVES.

Letters from Lake Nyassa, in East Central Africa, describe some atrocities which will engage the serious attention of all who are interested in those regions. The invasion of Arab slave-dealers has been mentioned in recent letters from missionaries and correspondents ; now we have details of a horrible massacre which was briefly reported towards the end of last month, and an account of a deliberate attack and sustained seige of the African Lake Company's station at Karonga. The Arabs had swept the Nkonde people out of village after village in quick succession, scattering those whom they did not succeed in killing or in carrying off as slaves. A large number of these fugitives took shelter in a lagoon, a few miles from the English station, and then there occurred a horrible butchery. The lagoon was sheltered and surrounded by reeds, bushes, and the thick undergrowth of a tropical climate. Unfortunately, it was the height of the dry season, and the Arabs fixed upon an idea which could only have occurred to fiends. They determined to see if these reeds would light. Filled with this intention, they went in force to the hiding-place of these unfortunates. Possibly the Arabs were too nice-minded to set fire to the reeds themselves. This atrocious work they left to the Ruga-ruga, their armed and most infamous followers ; but they were not too nice-minded to climb into trees that they might better gloat over and direct the awful butchery. When the Arabs were posted in the trees the Ruga-ruga set fire to the reeds in many places, and shot down and speared the wretched people as they tried to escape from the scorching flames ; while other fugitives rushed madly into the lagoon, to be drowned or carried down by the crocodiles that infest it. Only a remnant escaped. This is the account of a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, and it is fully corroborated by another correspondent of that paper who writes from the same region. This correspondent says :—

The leaders of the party climbed into trees, the better to watch the butchery they had ordered. The reeds were then fired, and the wretched people flying terror-stricken before the flames were shot and speared as they came into the open, whilst others were burned alive who remained in the reeds, and some who fled madly into the lagoon perished even more miserably, being dragged down and devoured by crocodiles, who infest it in hundreds. One old person, a woman, was indeed spared, and she, being totally blind, and as a slave useless, had her ears snipped off and was sent back to her people. This is the account as given by the people, and it is denied by the Arabs themselves. It is impossible to tell with any accuracy the number that have been carried off by the Arabs as slaves ; but a large number of women and children are known to be in their hands. That the fate of the majority of the former was not one of slavery only we have too much reason to fear.

The attack on the station which followed soon after the massacre is described shortly by the Reverned Dr. Laws, who, writing from Bawdawe on the 18th of December says :—

The storm cloud which has been gathering for some time at the north end has at last bursts in its fury, and has not yet passed, and may not for some time. Consul Howes, Mr. John Moir, and party went up in the Itala to the north end to find on their arrival at Karonga that the store and other buildings were burned, the brickwork defence destroyed, and neither Consul O'Neill nor any of the other white men to be seen. On proceeding some twenty or thirty miles north they found all the white men encamped, and learned that an attack had been made on the fort, but the first rush had been repulsed by the defenders. Thereupon the Arabs laid siege to the palce, erecting platforms in some neighbouring trees, and for five days and five nights kept up a constant fire on those inside. Consul O'Neill met their attempt to fire into the fort by digging trenches and pits, and thus affording additional shelter to the whites and the 500 native men, women, and children inside the enclosure. Meantime Mr. M'Coll had been sent north to procure the assistance of the natives in that district, and in five days returned with 5,000 men. The Arabs heard of the great numbers coming and withdrew, and our friends withdrew from a place the sanitary condition of which had now become intolerable. Through the good providence of God, all the Europeans of the party have escaped without a wound, and only two natives have been wounded.

THE POLICE IN BOMBAY AND LONDON.

We quote the following comments regarding a case which aroused considerable interest in Bombay from the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

In Bombay the police are held with a tighter hand than that of Sir Charles Warren on his moral miracles. At the Fort police-court a constable was charged with wrongfully arresting and confining one Mooljee Dayal, a cloth broker. The magistrate, Mr. Crawley Boevey, delivered an elaborate judgment, in which he stated :—"An arbitrary arrest by a police officer is an act as illegal and as indefensible as a wanton blow with a policeman's baton. The arrest and summary discharge of Mooljee Dayal by the police-constable was arbitrary and irregular. Having once taken the responsibility of arresting him for a serious cognizable offence, the constable was legally bound to go further and to submit the case to magisterial investigation." The magistrate then quoted the standing orders to the effect that "when any person has been once placed in confinement, he is not to be discharged except by direction of a magistrate or the commissioner or deputy commissioner." And the magistrate went so far as to say : "I am satisfied from the circumstances of the case that Mooljee Dayal was arrested, not from any consideration of public justice, but solely to assert the power of arrest, and publicly to degrade and humiliate a man with whom the constable had quarrelled, or whom the constable for other reasons may have wished to injure." A little plain speaking of this kind would do our constables good, but we are not likely to get it, except perhaps from Mr. Baggallay. It would be interesting to know whether any police order exists here similar to the very proper one in Bombay quoted by Mr. Boevey. It is a common thing in London for a constable to arrest a man, lock him up during the night, and discharge him early in the morning without bringing him before a magistrate. A very shameful exercise of this power lately happened in the arrest of a correspondent of an Italian newspaper, noted at the time in these columns, and similar instances are of frequent occurrence. If the Bombay standing order is not one of the English police rules, the sooner it is introduced the better.

Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, Secretary of the German Embassy in St. Petersburg, shot himself with a revolver, and he has succumbed to his injuries. There are various rumours as to what led him to destroy himself. One report is that neither gambling, desperation, nor unrequited love, nor disgrace of any kind, was the motive of the act, but only overwhelming despondency, brought on by a stubborn nervous ailment. The Prince was a son of the Duke of Ujest, a very wealthy Silesian magnate, and the nephew at once of the Duke of Ratibor and Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.

LORD DUFFERIN'S RETIREMENT.

The *St. James's Gazette* has received the following communication from a trustworthy correspondent, well acquainted with Indian affairs :—

Lord Dufferin has given out that he resigns solely for private reasons. And of course it is known that his Excellency is not a rich man. The pay of an Indian Viceroy is drawn in a depreciated currency, while the dignity is an expensive one. A brief tenure of the Italian Embassy will entitle Lord Dufferin to a diplomatic pension ; and this fact, together with more strictly private reasons, would be a strong incentive to retirement. On the other hand, Lord Dufferin is the last man in the world to allow personal considerations to interfere with a high sense of public duty. If he felt himself capable of sustaining, with credit to himself and with advantage to the empire, the most important functions entrusted to any servant of the Crown, he would have stayed at his post at any risk to health, comfort, or fortune. If at the end of five years it appeared desirable that he should remain for a longer term, all who know Lord Dufferin feel confident that he would have been ready to remain. What, then, has happened to make private reasons, however imperative, outweigh the obvious disadvantages of a premature change of Viceroys, accompanied by the inconveniences and risks of the interregnum that must elapse between his departure at the end of cold weather and Lord Lansdowne's arrival at the end of the hot season ? When all's known, I believe it will be found that Lord Dufferin must have convinced himself that circumstances exist which threaten to impair his power of controlling England's greatest dependency with success.

For one thing it is not surprising to know that Lord Dufferin views with considerable uneasiness the increasing agitation that is gradually pervading the native community. Studiously, insanely fostered by Lord Ripon, this agitation has found further encouragement in the sympathy accorded to it by political tourists, and by Radical orators and writers in England who know even less of India than is acquired in the course of a two months' hurried visit. That Lord Dufferin would have kept this agitation within reasonable bounds, might even have directed it into safe and legitimate channels, there is little reason to doubt ; provided only that his measures were loyally carried out by his own subordinates and adequately supported by the Home Government. He has made his influence unmistakeably felt by the native chiefs and princes. In time, no doubt, a mixed policy of conciliation and firmness would have secured beneficial results all round. Of course I mean under favourable conditions. But the conditions under which Lord Dufferin would have continued to rule were not favourable. He has had, indeed, nothing to complain of as regards the Indian services ; but as regards the Home Government there are grounds for complaint. It is only right that the public should understand by what idle irritations and untimely checks Lord Dufferin has been hampered in the development of his policy, and finally induced, "for private reasons," to take a step which in other circumstances a sense of personal dignity and duty would have compelled him to avoid. Both his own pride and the traditions of the office would prevent Lord Dufferin's admitting that his resignation is in any way owing to his relations with the Government or the Department at home ; but the facts are likely to become notorious in due course. The Viceroy's plans have been thwarted on more than one occasion, we shall hear ; and there are strong grounds for saying that India is to lose the services of a very capable statesman, when statesmanship of a high order was never more needed, because (amongst other things) the home authorities have failed to support him in certain measures from which he could not retreat without loss of dignity and influence.

From this point of view, the transactions connected with the ruby-mines in Burma assume an unexpected importance. In the beginning of last year a regulation was passed by the Government of India, making provision for the lease of the mines to a European firm. A tender offered by a syndicate in which Mr. Streeter is the moving spirit was more or less formally accepted, by which this syndicate was to take the mines at a yearly rental of four lakhs for five years and a half. The Secretary of State had been consulted, and apparently approved the arrangement ; and orders were actually issued putting Messrs. Streeter and Co.'s representative in possession. There is no need now to discuss the merits of the bargain. Probably it would have been wiser to wait till the exact value of the mines was ascertained by scientific examination. On the other hand, an offer of four lakhs a year was a tempting one, and it was in excess of offers made by a local firm—of which, by the by, a son of Mr. Gladstone is a partner. But the whole arrangement has been upset. A syndicate since formed would seem to have persuaded Lord Cross that a better bargain might be made could the first be repudiated. Lord Dufferin has accordingly been placed in an unpleasant position. Practically, his Government was pledged to an agreement which the Secretary of State's tardy interference now forbids him to carry out. The annoyance has naturally been acute ; and, coupled with one or two other circumstances suffices to explain Lord Dufferin's unexpected decision. Private reasons, of the kind already indicated, no doubt, have helped to influence him ; but they did not originate the wish to resign, no matter what may be said to the contrary.

INDIAN DECORATIONS.

The *World* says it has recently been announced that the patronage of the Order of the Indian Empire is to be reserved to the Viceroy, whilst appointments to the Star are in the control of the Secretary of State. But the usefulness of such a regulation is doubtful, if high honours in the new Order are to be won by popularity at Court and at Marlborough House. For it is understood that the Maharajah of Cutch Behar owes his investiture with the G.C.I.E. to these eminent but occult influences. The appearance of the Maharajah as a G.C.I.E. is calculated to make Indian politicals rub their eyes, and to excite a lively jealousy among the Indian Princes. The Maharajah of Cutch Behar is the most popular of the Indian visitors brought over here by the Jubilee ; his sportsmanlike qualities and pluck have won him friends elsewhere. But his position in the native hierarchy is by no means a high one, and the highest rank in the Order of the Indian Empire has hitherto only been conferred upon the principal native rulers and the Governors of Presidencies.

The following letter is one among many which I have received, expressing the same sentiments :

"Carlton Club, February 24.

Sir,—It would seem that Indian susceptibilities should be hardened to any future surprises. After making a knight of the superintendent of Agra carpet manufactures, it seems a natural sequence to confer the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire on the Maharajah of Cutch Behar, who is an amiable youth, as is well known, addicted to dancing and riding, but whose position in India carries neither influence nor authority with it. He has not made his mark in India, nor has the country benefited in any way by him. To place the Maharajah of Cutch Behar above Lord Connemara, the Maharajah of Dhurbunga, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and others, can only be termed a blunder, which may tend to alienate the feelings of men in power in India, and can only serve as a stimulant to the aggrieved position adopted by the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, who, during his visit in England, was quite put in the second place by Cutch Behar. I think this is a freely-expressed opinion amongst most Anglo-Indians.—I am, yours &c.,

Z.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, Feb. 28.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt).—Lieut H L Talbot, from the Bo Staff Corps, to be Lieut, vice C E Belli-Bivar, who exchanges.

The East York Regt.—Gentleman Cadet Donald O'Connell, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut C M Harding, promoted.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt. R H Mansel retires on retired pay.

Staff.—Lieut.-General H A Smyth, R A, to be a Lieut-General on the Staff, to command the troops in South Africa, vice Lieut-General Sir H D'O Torrens, KCB, who has vacated that appointment.

The undermentioned Lieut Colonels to be Colonels :—James Philips, Bo Staff Corps ; T W Hogg, Ben Staff Corps ; C A Bayley, Ben Staff Corps ; T R Tabuteak, Mad Staff Corps : H G Pritchard, Mad Staff Corps ; W H Willkins, Ben Staff Corps ; R H Palmer, Ben Staff Corps, J Gierson, Bo Staff Corps; E Shaw, Mad Staff Corps ; A F Dobbs, Mad Staff Corps ; G Chrystie, Mad Staff Corps ; A F Orchard, Mad Staff Corps ; A L'Estrange H Holmes, Ben S C ; Hon Spearman, Ben Staff Corps ; J D Macpherson, Ben Staff Corps ; H B Jacob, Bo Staff Corps.

Deputy Commissary and Hon Cap W Jackson, Madras Estabt, to have the rank of Hony Major on retirement.

Deputy Commissary and Hon Lieut S C Plummer, Madras Estabt, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Colonels, Madras, have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—J William Orr and Alexander Charles Hay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Hay Green, 1,208 tons, Captain D Blacklow, sailed yesterday for the Elephant Point, empty.

The s.s Jeanie, 1,172 tons, sailed last evening for Madras in command of Captain R G McDowall, empty.

The s.s. Sacrobosco, 1,476 tons, Captain H Gibb, cleared out yesterday for Dunkirk, being laden for that port with a general cargo.

The B I steamer Purulia, Captain J B Macfadyen, sailed yerterday for the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi with mails and about twenty cabin and eight deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, arrived yesterday :—From Genoa—Mr Kirk, Mrs Ariana Lytiyis, one friend and 3 children, Mr and Mrs C Bernard and 2 children, Miss F Paeton and 4 other ladies, Col and Mrs Mathew, Mr A M Burney, Mrs Wigby and 1 child, Capt and Mrs Alexander, Capt White, Col A M Hunter, Mrs Mackay and daughter, Mrs Nabibachs and 1 friend, Mr Ramazzotti and 1 gentleman. From Naples—Mr and Mrs Casse. From Aden—50 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O steamer Bengal, 2,552 tons, Captain W B Anderson, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with the Australian and China mails of the 26th February and the following passengers.—Captain A Halington, from Shanghai ; Messrs Shelim, Sethna, Matta, Talati, K Edalji, Mrs Sloan, and Sonay—from Hongkong ; Mr and Mrs Pestonji and sons, children, Mr A Christian, and Mrs Draysdale—from Singapore ; Mr and Mrs Muncherji, and three children, Messrs Widlake, Mitchell, Peterson, Martin, Mrs Gordon, and Mr Ardeshir Cowasji and child—from Colombo ; Mr C J Groom—from Calcutta ; Mr N Noris, from Glenelg ; Mrs Smith and two children, Mrs Higgins and two infants, Surgeon Ferguson, Mr and Mrs Sargent, Mr St E E Royal, Mr W H Page, Mr Trulock Hawkin—from Melbourne ; five distressed seamen—from Hongkong ; and about 19 deck—from several ports.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hajeen	1812	Newey	C	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Murton Hall	2644	J. Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
„ Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. Mackenzie	1927	S. Beer	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Inishovenhead	1987	T. McCalmont	G	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Haverton	1643	J. Peters	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Anama	2449	F. R. Newell	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ City of Canterbury	2039	A. B. Gray	L	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Hay Green	1208	D. Blacklaw	L&M	Hill & Grenan.
„ Arora	2666	Mackilay	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Brocadaile	1416	J. Notman	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Rialto	1798	F. Kerr	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ St. Regulos	2031	Henry	...	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Sacrabosca	1376	H. Gibb	...	Captain.
„ Gem	1361	Nicholl	..	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Sumatra	1406	W. E. Breeze	..	Hajee C. Joosub & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
19	Rubattino (s)	Merello	Genoa, March 1.
	Assam (s)	Brown	Suez, March 9.
	Bengal (s)	Anderson	Shanghai, Feb. 26.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	H. M. S. Bechante.	Moore	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	H.M.S. Crocodile.	Evans	Portsmouth.
19	Purulia (s)	Macfadyen	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Hay Green (s)	Blacklow	Elephant Point.
	Jeanie (s)	MacDowell	Madras.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Cheniston for London, Liverpool & Marseilles.
„ Hindoo for C. Mandvie.
„ Bengal. for London.
„ Bhownugar for Bhownugar.
„ Henry Balckhow for the Persian Gulf.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 17.

Purvis, Captain, Bengal, RA, on leave, from Rawul Pindi.

March 18.

Twemlow, Lieut-Col, Bombay, RE, on duty, from Aden.

March 19.

White, Captain, 5th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from England.

Harris, Captain, Bengal, Devon Regt, on leave, from England.

Ferguson, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Melbourne.

Swythe, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, 3rd Goorkhas, on furlough, from Kaladanda.

Mathews, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.

Venables, Lieut, Bombay, Gloster Regt, off duty, from Poona.

Alexander, Captain, 16th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—March 17.

Knowles, Brigadier-Genl, Bombay, on duty, to Poona.

Borradaile, Colonel, Bombay, R. A. on duty, to Poona.

March 18.

Wyse, Lt, Bombay, Adjt Genl's Dept, on duty, to Poona.

March 19.

Keith, Surgeon, Major, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Harries, Captain, Devon, Regt, on leave, to Jhansi.

Penton, Major, 7th Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Mhow.

Saulez, Lt, 16th Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

Even, Captain, Bombay, Marine Battalion, on duty, to Persian Gulf.

Adam, Brigadier-General, Bombay, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 20th March, 1888.

1. The Inspection will take place on Saturday next 24th instant. Fall in opposite the Gymkhana at 4-30 p.m. All unable to attend must sent in sick certificate, or apply for leave to Officer Commanding Company. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 3-50 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors.

2 Sword drill for officers and Staff Sergeants at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday at the Volunteer Club.

3 Proficiency class on Thursday at 6 p.m. at the Volunteer Club.

4. There will be drill for the "F" Company at the Bombay Flour Mill's Compound on Thursday evening next, the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m. Red uniform.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified :—

4. Parade in field Drill order this morning and Thursday at 7 a.m. at the back of the Marine Lines.

By order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS

BY H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office,
Poona, 16th March 1888.

The C-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

17th Bombay Infy—Lieut W S Delamain, Wing Officer, 23rd Bo Light Infantry, to Wing Officer.

21st Bombay Infy—Lieut A D Fordyce, S C, to be Wing Officer, Lieut G C F Sartorius, 2nd Batt North Stafford Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 10th March 1888.

With reference to G O C No 100 of 2nd instant, 2nd Lieut, H F Jacob is transferred from the 16th to the 9th Bo Infantry.

The following transfers are ordered :—Vety Surgeons H A Fullam, from Mhow ; to Kurrachee ; J A Meredith from Deesa to Mhow, and A F Appleton from Kurrachee to Kirkee.

BANKS,

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND........................... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52. THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discoveryin occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

HOP	SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.	BITTERS.
HOP	"52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887.	BITTERS.
HOP	"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road.	BITTERS.
HOP	"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of	BITTERS
HOP	your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken	BITTERS
HOP	very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the	BITTERS.
HOP	kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse in-	BITTERS
HOP	stead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only	BITTERS.
HOP	last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true,	BITTERS
HOP	and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of	BITTERS.
HOP	Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now	BITTERS.
HOP	two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she	BITTERS.
HOP	has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she	BITTERS.
HOP	did before she was taken ill. "You can make what use you	BITTERS.
HOP	like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters,	BITTERS.
HOP	I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully.	BITTERS.
HOP	(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." HOP BITTERS for the LIVER,	BITTERS.
HOP	KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medi-	BITTERS.
HOP	cine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and	BITTERS
HOP	wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other	BITTERS.
HOP	medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a	BITTERS.
HOP	bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person	BITTERS.
HOP	in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them,	BITTERS.
HOP	or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.	BITTERS

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS

Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and only
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR MARCH 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action of the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself;*" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - -	Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST — FARINACEOUS FOOD

GROWING CHILDREN — FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825 — INVALIDS & THE AGED

HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD INFANTS INVALIDS TRADE MARK.

LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS,
ONE SHILLING EACH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
WHOLESALE
OF THE MANUFACTURER.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

FER BRAVAIS. THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS is a *remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us: 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'*" *Taken readily by children.*

INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.
Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment).
LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

TILES & MOSAICS
of all description
for
ENTRANCE HALLS.
VERANDAHS
Ornamental & Glazed Tiles
for covering Walls, Baths,
&c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.
206. Gt. PORTLAND St. LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS
and Catalogues
free on Application
MANUFACTORY
STOKE ON TRENT.
ENGLAND.

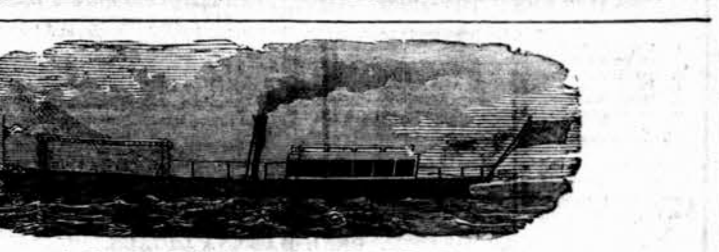
DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878. MELBOURNE 1880

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition

---

NOTICES.

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of may years' practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein; it also treats on the cause of premature decline, loss of manhood, nervous debility, lassitude, shyness, incapacity for study or business, distaste for society, and the numberless infirmities resulting from youthful errors or excesses of adult life, together with the highly successful and thoroughly safe mode of treatment, whereby sufferers may speedily be restored to health and happiness.—Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horn looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s, 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A HANDSOME and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A stylish and light new MAIL-PHAETON, with lady's folding steps, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A fresh supply of our best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Ladies' Saddle, complete with improved balance strap and Victoria iron. And best double Bridle complete, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES, belonging to a gentleman.

An European-built Sociable or a double-seated VICTORIA, with a pair of well-matched young bay Hungarian horses and a set of harness complete.

Also one DOG-CART with a strong and fast trotting BAY pony and harness complete—both the property of F. Stockinger, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 35
Quarterly	" 15	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY [illegible]

Price for Back Numbers varies according to [illegible] of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 6
Second do.	2
Third do.	2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	"
Quarterly	"

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & C^o, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS

PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : ***PHENOL-BOBŒUF,***
61, Faub^t Poissonnière, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : **Barrie & C^o**; *Bombay* : **Kemp & C^o**; *Calcutta* : **Dumaine**

WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

In Hunting Case, Rs.28.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S METAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

2 Years' Guarantee. {
At Rs. 25 in Open-face case, keyless lever
„ 28 „ Hunting „ do.
„ 30 „ Cut-hunting case do.

Very strong and durable Timekeepers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S FINE SILVER CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

3 Years' Guarantee. {
At Rs. 40 in Open-face case, keyless lever.
„ 45 „ Hunting „ do.
„ 50 „ Cut-hunting case do.

With highly finished movements.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches,** and the unparalleled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous cheap imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 25.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,200 men being employed in this industry.

ASK FOR SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

SUPPLIED WHOLESALE DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS,

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND;

OR BY THEIR WHOLESALE AGENTS,

BALLANTINE & Co., Bombay; ESOOFALLY HIPTOLLA, 10 Radha Bazar, Calcutta; H. J. RUSTOMJEE, Karachi; McDOWELL & Co., Madras.

Agents in BOMBAY,

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & CO., KEMP & CO., LIMITED, THOMPSON & TAYLOR, S. J. NOBLE & CO.

Sold throughout INDIA in Half-Pint and Pint Bottles, by Chemists and Dealers.

MRS. NEUMAN'S

BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
35, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

From a Newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old completely equipped.

FRESH ENGLISH GOODS
RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TC

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84

D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

No.	Brand		Rs.	a.	No.	Brand		Rs.	a.
1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3	0
2.	Duke of Connaught	„ „	4	0	8.	Alpha	„ „	2	8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	„ „	4	0	9.	Prince of Wales	„ „	2	0
4.	Finos (Lady)	„ „	3	0	10.	Prince Boris	„ „	2	8
5.	Bosphorus	„ „	3	8	11.	Victoria	„ „	1	8
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	„ „	3	0	12.	Sultan	„ „	1	4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Kind		Rs.	a.	Kind		Rs.	a.
Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs.	12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	6	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	„	8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	„	4	0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

Brand		Box of	Rs.	a.	Brand		Box of	Rs.	a.
Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs. 6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100	Rs. 9	0
El Re del Mondo	„	50	„ 11	0	El Caliope	„	50	„ 6	0
Jose Vargas	„	50	„ 10	0	La Selika	„	50	„ 5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	„	50	„ 8	0	Romeo and Juliette	„	50	„ 4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie	„	25	„ 3	4	La Flor de Java	„	100	„ 4	8
Semiramis	„	100	„ 11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	„	100	„ 4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf

Kind		Rs.	a.	Kind		Rs.	a.
Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs.	3	0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs.	1	8
Medium	„ „	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	„ „	3	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished. Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S New PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

NEW YARN BALANCE,

FOR THE USE OF
SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.

Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.

KNOWLES'S PATENT.

ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.

MADE ALSO AS A

CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.

Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme.* The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THOMAS KNOWLES, Chapeltown, Turton, Near BOLTON, ENGLAND.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	...22/	16 6	16/
7 „	...23/	17 6	17/
10 „	...24/	18 6	18/
12 „	...25/	19 6	19/
14 „	...25/	19 6	19/
16 „	...26/	20 6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

---

10 MINORIES LONDON E.C.
New York
Sydney
&c.
SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE
BOXES BOTTLES MACHINERY ESSENCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE
HEAD OFFICE
SANDFORD ST ANCOATS MANCHESTER

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

NOTICES.

BULL-DOG BRAND.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

ROBERT PORTER & Co. EXPORT BOTTLERS LONDON

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

BASS & CO.'S ORIENTAL ALE.
BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
APPLE BRAND CIDER.

SOLE AGENTS:

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.

TOOTHACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY.

TOOTHACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY by ONE DROP of the GREAT INDIAN TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

This remedy has been tried repeatedly and always found infallible.

Price—8 annas per bottle.

Directions *accompany* every bottle.

Per *Value Payable Post.*

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

Extracts from Testimonials:—

DARJEELING.—"Most efficacious, will recommend it." Sir A. Eden, Lieutenant Governor, Bengal.

AJMERE.—"Send me six phials. It is the best thing of the kind I ever saw."

JEYPUR.—"Found your *Toothache Remedy* safe and efficacious."

AGRA.—"Your *Remedy* is admirable."

DELHI.—"Cannot thank you enough; it has cured me entirely."

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY CO., "LD."
BAREILLY, (N.-W.P.)

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Best Batches of Arab and Persian Horses per s.s. "King Arthur" and s.s. "Arabia" from Bussorah and Bushire.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 26th December, 1887.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,

83, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

EVERY MAN

Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet, of great interest to all men, explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Per Book Post for 3d.; in plain envelope sealed 1s. 3d. or 14 Annas. The MARSTON REMEDY CO., 249½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

Atkinson's celebrated

EAU DE COLOGNE,

is unequalled for its strength and delightful fragrance. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.

ATKINSON'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

This world-renowned Soap is superior to all others for cleansing and softening the skin. It is strongly and beautifully perfumed and very lasting in use.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.